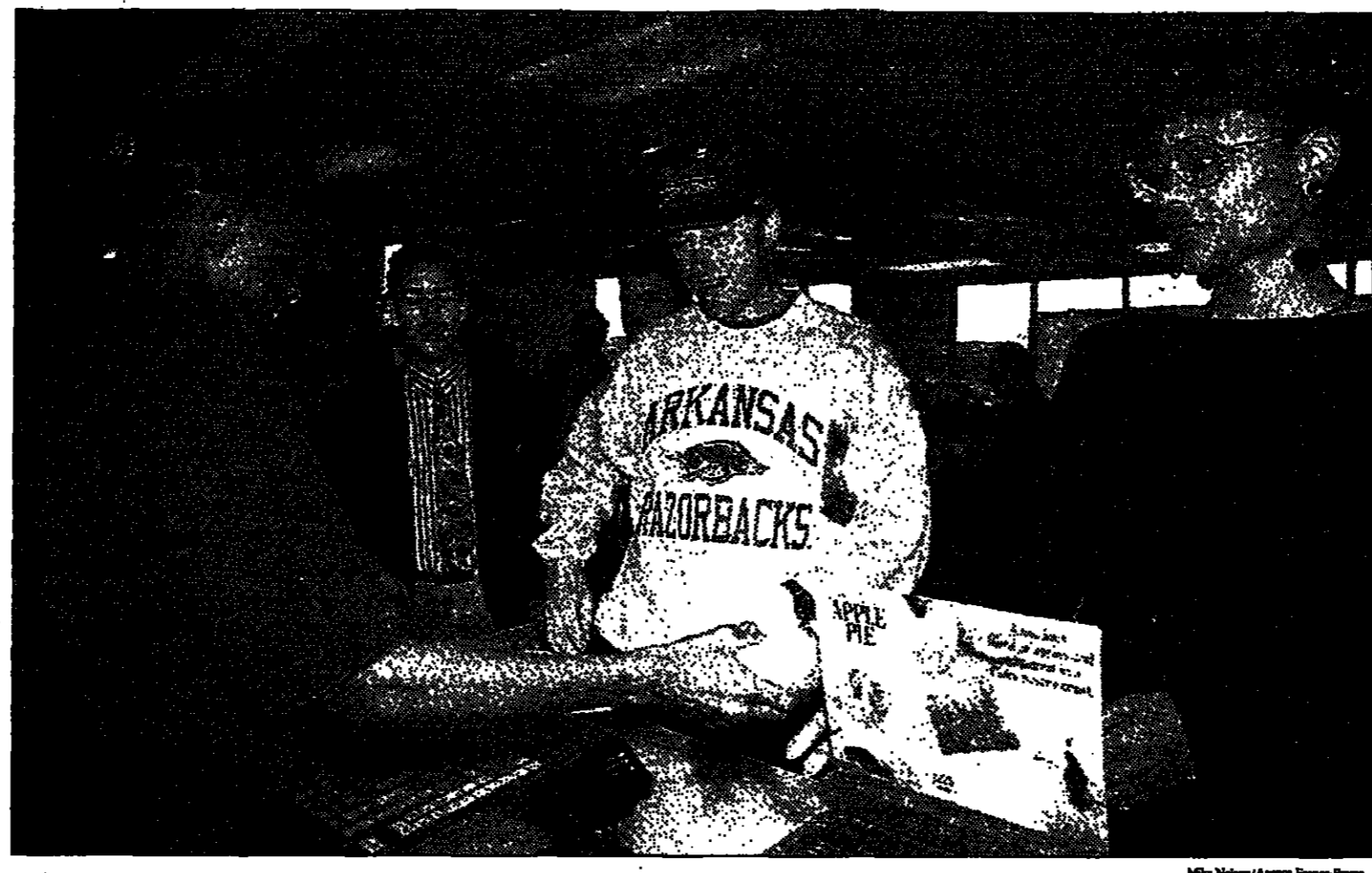


The GATT Delay? It's a Matter of 3 Absent Politicians

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune PARIS — As EC and U.S. negotiators sit down across the table from each other in Washington later this week, finally in a position to settle their long-running dispute over farm subsidies, the fate of the world's trade talks ultimately rests on the complex political calculations of three wily leaders who won't even be in the room. "The deal is so close it could probably be done in 10 minutes," said one insider in the negotiations. "But the politics are a nightmare." On one side, President Francois Mitterrand of France, who officials say now is convinced his Socialist Party will lose parliamentary elections due by March, is trying desperately to avoid a debacle that would sweep a hard-right government into office determined to cut back on the power of the central state he has fought so hard to protect. If expected protests by militant French grain farmers over any trade settlement turn violent, sweeping broader social unrest, Mr. Mitterrand could be forced to call early elections that would probably go so badly they would leave him politically impotent for the rest of his presidential term. On the other side is George Bush, the lame-duck U.S. president, who wants above all to cap a government career devoted largely to international affairs with a breakthrough in the world trade arena. For the first time, aides say, Mr. Bush quietly has put James A. Baker 3d, his old friend who is now White House chief of staff, in overall charge of reaching a GATT agreement before he leaves office on Jan. 20. But even Mr. Bush must take into account the power of the American farm lobby, which leans to Republicans, in seeking a compromise with Europe. In the middle is Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who is torn between repaying the loyalty displayed by Mr. Bush during the struggle for German unification and the risk of damaging French-German ties at the heart of European unity. Mr. Kohl, meanwhile, cannot ignore his own domestic political situation. The historically free-trade-oriented Free Democrats in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition have lost influence, while Bavaria's conservative but inefficient farmers are even more coddled than France's. Yet, German industry has finally weighed in publicly on the side of making a deal now with the United States, before the unknown Bill Clinton enters office. "By threatening trade sanctions in the oilseed dispute, Washington has finally forced everybody to choose between the interests of the world economy and their own parochial concerns," said LM. Destler, a professor at the University of Maryland and author of "The Politics of Trade." "Right now, it looks like that strategy is working. The danger, however, is that if something goes wrong, it will be much easier to start a trade war than to stop one," he said. France remains the principal obstacle to a settlement in the six-year-old Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At the European Community summit meeting in Birmingham last month, officials said, Mr. Mitterrand told Mr. Kohl that any GATT deal that required Europe to make serious cuts in its farm subsidies could bring down the French government almost immediately. But last week, the French president, fearful of ending up isolated within the Community, left the door open to an agreement if it could be packaged, perhaps with a little subterfuge. See GATT, Page 11



President-elect Bill Clinton waiting for breakfast at a McDonald's restaurant in Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sunday after a jog.

Senate Chiefs Urge Clinton To Make '100 Days' Schedule

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The leaders of the Democratic majority in the Senate, preparing to work with the first Democratic president in 12 years, said Sunday that they were ready to head his efforts to help President-elect Bill Clinton correct the U.S. economy as the new administration's top priority. But the Democratic leader, George Mitchell of Maine, declined to subscribe to a rigid timetable, the 100 days that Mr. Clinton and his advisers have evoked to convey an added sense of urgency to the task. "I think he is on the right track in the emphasis and the discipline of the campaign on a far-reaching campaign memo issued in April renegade the Clinton's image. Page 3.

Dangers Converge on Yeltsin, and on Russia

MOSCOW — With two weeks left before a crucial session of the full Russian legislature, Moscow has been plunged into a swirl of feverish maneuvering, intrigue, power struggles, murky deals and dark rumors of impending upheaval. "Of late, there has been an unbridled campaign in the country to fire political hysteria," President Boris N. Yeltsin declared over the weekend as he took his campaign for political survival to the powerful lobby of industrial managers. "Scandalous groupings, behind whose back there is practically no social base, and not many ideas for that matter, seek to sow panic, to destroy reforms, to bring down the Russian government almost immediately." "Emotions are high, facts are fewer, and things are really bad when it comes to constructive proposals." It was powerful stuff for a leader not given to hyperbole. But few would deny that the tension has not been this tangible, the wrangling this intense, since the last months under Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Anonymous callers say they have seen troop maneuvers around Moscow. Western markets move on rumors of a state of emergency, a well-connected deputy warns that Mr. Yeltsin plans to disband the parliament forcibly on Nov. 24. Mr. Yeltsin declares in London that he is prepared to assume extraordinary powers against "petrified remnants of the past." There is a sense that the many and complex forces that have shaped Russia over the last year are headed for a confrontation when the full Congress of People's Deputies, the highest authority in Russia, convenes on Dec. 1. These forces include the radical reformers under acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the aggressively conservative parliament, the increasingly assertive managers of state industry, the frustrated army, the united extremes of left and right, and the imposing president with his secretive Security Council. Alone, Mr. Yeltsin no longer has the votes to extend his special decree-issuing powers or to protect his cabinet. What that might mean — a radical change in government and economic policy, a new ruling alliance, even a military-backed state of emergency and dissolution of the Congress — nobody can tell. In the past, the Congress, elected two years ago with a heavy core of Communists among its more than 1,000 members, has been predictable only in its acute verbosity and inefficiency. One mooted compromise is a government in which Mr. Gaidar, the 36-year-old economist who has become identified with a bold move toward a market economy, would be left as acting prime minister while many of his original team-mates would be replaced by ministers more acceptable to Civic Union, the powerful bloc of industrial managers and centrists who are likely to have the deciding votes at the Congress. The political uncertainty has already had damaging consequences: the often postponed negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on a standby agreement, and with the Paris Club of Western banks on rescheduling Russia's \$80 billion debt, have been pushed back to next year. Even if Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Volysky strike a deal, the "political hysteria" of recent weeks has made it clear that the impending struggle will be fierce and fatal. On Tuesday, the Supreme Soviet — the See YELTSIN, Page 7

Once-Secret Files Lay Bare the Soviet Misadventure in Afghanistan

MOSCOW — On Dec. 12, 1979, Konstantin U. Chernenko, who was then the most trusted aide of the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, scrawled an extraordinary note at a special meeting of the ruling Communist Party Politburo. The note, evidently written by hand because Politburo members did not trust their typist, cryptically referred to "measures" to be taken in country "A." The measures were so secret that they could not be described on paper. Fifteen days later, the elite Alpha squad of the KGB stormed the hilltop palace in Kabul of the Afghan president, Hafizullah Amin, launching the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan. When it was over, Mr. Amin's bullet-riddled body was displayed to the half-jubilant, half-petrified leaders of the new Soviet client state. Thanks to the collapse of communism, it is now possible to draw on internal Kremlin archives and the previously censored reminiscences of direct participants to reconstruct the secret Soviet story of the Afghan war. This series of two articles will describe how the decision to invade Afghanistan was made by a small group of elderly Soviet leaders, and how the relatively youthful Mikhail S. Gorbachev eventually succeeded in extricating his country from the Afghan quagmire. Declassified Politburo documents suggest that the invasion was a more spontaneous and ill-thought-out affair than many Western experts believed at the time. Over a period of many months, Soviet leaders from Mr. Brezhnev down resisted the pleas of Afghan Communists for direct military intervention. Urged by the then-Afghan leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, to commit ground troops to fight the anti-Communist mujahidin in March 1979, Mr. Brezhnev replied flatly: "We have examined this question from all sides, weighed the pros and cons, and I will tell you frankly: We must not do this. It would only play into the hands of enemies — both yours and ours." Less than 10 months later, he set in motion the chain of events he had pledged to avoid. According to a recent account by the former deputy KGB station chief in Kabul, the seizure of power by Mr. Taraki and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in April 1978 caught the Kremlin by surprise. Moscow had earlier sent word to Mr. Taraki that a coup attempt could lead to disaster. By the following spring, Mr. Taraki's "April revolution" was on the verge of falling apart. On March 18, 1979, Mr. Taraki telephoned the Kremlin with a plea to "save the revolution." "The situation is bad, and it's getting worse," the panic-stricken Afghan leader told the Soviet prime minister, Alexei N. Kosygin, according to Soviet minutes of the conversation. "We need practical and technical help in both men and weapons." A skeptical Mr. Kosygin asked why the Af-

gan Communists could not recruit their own fighting force from "among the working class." "The working class is very small in Afghanistan," Mr. Taraki replied. Two days later, Mr. Taraki appeared in Moscow at the head of a government delegation. Mr. Kosygin, flanked by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitri P. Ustinov, delivered the Soviet reply to the Afghan demands for "fraternal assistance." "We will do everything in our power to help you with advisers and military material, the Kremlin said, but we believe it would be a fatal mistake to commit ground troops. "Our common enemies are just waiting for the moment when Soviet troops appear in Afghanistan," Mr. Kosygin said. "This will give See QUAGMIRE, Page 7

"The same people who elected Bill Clinton president, elected all of the members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate, and it seems to me those people want change in economic policy," he said. "Senator Dole and I have a good personal relationship and a good working relationship," Mr. Mitchell said. "We often disagree, but we're able to work together in the Senate, and I expect we will continue to be able to do so." On another issue, congressional leaders urged Mr. Clinton on Sunday to go slow on overturning the military's ban on homosexuals, arguing that sudden action would create a furor in Congress and could endanger lives in the armed forces. "I can't give him any advice except to go slow," Mr. Dole said. "There are other things you can do by executive order that wouldn't blow the lid off the Capitol. I think this one might come close." Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Senate Armed Services See CLINTON, Page 4

Kiosk Lithuania Vote: Stepping Back?

VILNIUS, Lithuania (AFP) — Lithuania voted on Sunday in runoff parliamentary balloting that could return the Communist Party to power in a major setback for Vytautas Landsbergis, who led Lithuania to independence from Moscow. The Democratic Labor Party of Algirdas Brazauskas, Lithuania's former Communist Party secretary, needed 27 seats of the 61 contested during the second round of voting. With 45 percent of the vote on Oct. 25, Democratic Labor narrowly missed a majority in the first round, while Mr. Landsbergis's Sajudis Party won less than 20 percent.

German Economists Predict Zero Growth

FRANKFURT — Germany's council of economic advisers, in a report to be issued on Monday, has given the bleakest outlook yet for the country's economy. The council said Western Germany would show no real growth next year and Eastern Germany just 0.5 percent. (Page 9)

General News The UN said 3,000 Somali refugees were in danger on a ship off the Yemen coast. Page 5.

Business/Finance Allied is selling a stake in Sanofi to a Chinese firm. Page 12.

Apocalypse Now In Liberian War? It's a Surreal Heart of Darkness

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service MONROVIA, Liberia — On the Po River bridge leading out of this besieged capital, Captain Jungle Jaba, the 22-year-old commander of Alligator Battalion, was keeping vigil against rebel incursions from the surrounding swampland. Around him, his motley assortment of centurions were passing around a pungent marijuana cigarette. The deputy commander, in dreadlocks and tennis shoes, called himself Captain Pepper and Salt. At the foot of the bridge, the man inspecting passing vehicles was wearing a woman's flowing wig, held on by a black shower cap. At his side was a 12-year-old named Abraham, with two grenades attached to the belt of his fatigues. He said he was a "special forces" commando who had been fighting in the jungles since he was 10. "We want peace — we are not interested in killing innocents," said Jungle Jaba, who was wearing an Operation Desert Storm T-shirt and gold-rimmed sunglasses. "Our main purpose here is to let Liberia be Liberia." The Po River bridge has become one of the latest fronts in a renewed civil war at once unspeakably brutal and surreal. It is a war in which field officers with names like General Mosquito command young combatants, high on drugs, who sometimes dress in women's wigs and wedding gowns and put on fingernail polish and Donald Duck masks before committing atrocities against members of opposing tribes. Boy soldiers carry teddy bears or plastic baby dolls in one hand and AK-47s in the other. They paint their faces with makeup or mud, believing that juju — akin to voodoo — will protect them from enemy bullets. The bizarre nature of this war and the drug-crazed zeal of many combatants provide an unusual backdrop for some of the otherwise inexplicable acts of brutality here — including the murders last month of five American nuns in the rebel-held portion of Liberia not far from the capital. The nuns, whose bodies have not yet been recovered, are believed to have been shot by followers of the guerrilla leader Charles Taylor. In a requiem Mass for them here, Monrovia's archbishop, Michael Francis, said their killers "have been brainwashed, they are on hallucinogenic tablets and whatnot." As with Africa's other myriad conflicts, particularly the crisis in See LIBERIA, Page 4



A Liberian woman, one of a force formerly loyal to Samuel K. Doe. Her group now fights alongside the West African troops.

Undoing Reaganism His Way Clinton Is Following Ex-President's Model in Takeover

By Ann Devroy and Ruth Marcus Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — As President-elect Bill Clinton and his aides develop a blueprint for their transition to power and first 100 days in office, they find themselves looking to a surprising example: former President Ronald Reagan and the Republican takeover of government he led 12 years ago. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Clinton diverge sharply on their overall visions of the role of government and their legislative prescriptions. But each launched his presidency based on his central tenet: a pledge to institute change that would improve the economy. Mr. Reagan's use of the first year of his presidency to fulfill that central campaign pledge is considered by many a manual in the best strategic use of the tools at the disposal of a new president since Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term. History shows that a president's effectiveness is greatest during the first months of his administration. Mr. Villiers said the problem had been reduced because five years ago Boeing told airlines flying the 747 that they should either inspect the pins regularly or replace them. "Most of the operators replaced them," he said. The aviation agency made replacement of older model pins mandatory to supplement inspections ordered after an El Al 747 crashed last month. The agency has said that cracked pins was one "theoretical accident scenario" in the crash of the El Al cargo jet on Oct. 4 in Amsterdam. Both engines ripped from the right See JETS, Page 4

Boeing Sees Its Safety Image Intact

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for The Boeing Company said Sunday that the company did not expect its aircraft sales to be harmed by a Federal Aviation Administration order requiring immediate replacement of metal pins that secure the engines on some of its 747 jumbo jets. The spokesman, Christopher Villiers, said from Boeing's headquarters in Seattle that the agency's directive had been recommended by the company. He said Boeing was confident that further problems could be averted by following the agency's guidelines. Mr. Villiers said plane sales were booked from 18 months to two years in advance and that while there has been a recent slowdown, he attributed it to the condition of the world economy rather than safety fears about the jetliners. The federal order will require the immediate replacement of the so-called fuse pins on a minority of the 916 Boeing 747s in service around the world. Only those with the oldest model pins will be affected, he said. But the agency also expanded its pin inspection orders to cover the entire 747 fleet. Previously, 747s with General Electric engines were exempt.

Social Dimension of Sin Is Important, Bishop Says

The Roman Catholic Church on Monday publishes the French edition of its first new catechism — the basic setting out of its beliefs — in more than 400 years. Bishop David E. Konstant of Leeds, England, is in charge of the English translation, which will appear early next year. He discussed the more than 600-page document with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

immigration and refugees, an important issue nowadays. In other words, you are inviting people to reconsider their duty to others.

A. That's right. But this is not new. The text relies throughout on Scripture, on the teaching of the church as exemplified by the writings of the fathers and the teaching of the Vatican Ecumenical Council.

Q. You uphold the right to property but you add that this is not absolute. Doesn't this open the way to diverse interpretations?

A. This has always been the understanding of the church. If you go back to Thomas Aquinas, you will find just the same understanding about the rights of property. There are very few rights which are absolute and which can never give way to another more important right.

Q. You also state that people have a moral right to employment. At a time of such high unemployment, this is surely going to provoke discussion.

A. I hope it will. There are two audiences for this book. One is the Catholics, for whom we hope this will be an unfolding explanation of their own faith. The second audience is the wider world, and here the object is to invite people to reflect

on such things. We do not expect everybody to agree with everything that is in the book. But if it encourages politicians or employers to reflect about questions such as unemployment, then it has already achieved something very useful.

Q. Homosexuality and birth control are the kind of subjects on which people will have made up their minds. How have you handled such topics?

A. The task of the compilers of the catechism was to explain the teaching of the church on these matters. There has, I believe, been an attempt to write these particular sections with clarity and charity. What others, who have seen the text on homosexuality, for example, have said to me is that it is written gently.

Q. You have been charitable to people of other faiths and religions but quite hard on superstition and magic. Did you have the New Age movement in mind here?

A. The pressure to be very firm on this point came particularly from the Africans, where magic and superstition may still rule people's lives in a very dangerous way.

Q. The church establishes its teaching through all sorts of means. What is the specific purpose of a catechism?

A. The catechism of the Council of Trent was written to provide religious teaching for the use of the clergy. It gave

rise to a large number of local catechisms, such as the Penny Catechism in England or the Baltimore Catechism in the United States. These were fairly small question-and-answer booklets which were designed to give people very basic information about the faith of the church. Similarly, this catechism will become the source book for all who write teaching material for the church. But we hope the public buys it as well.

Q. Normally the Vatican issues major documents simultaneously in various languages. Why is the French version coming out so far ahead of the other versions?

A. It was our hope to publish simultaneously. But our working language was French, and so the French had a head start. To translate a substantial document of this sort takes a very long time. A second reason is that a leak in Rome a couple of months ago led to a flurry of speculation and to some very silly media coverage highlighting some of the bits relating to sexual morality. So Rome thought it was better to have the French text published and then publish the other versions at a later date.

Q. Why did you work in French?

A. In the original draft, the different parts were written in Spanish, French, Italian and English. Originally we tried to put it into Latin, but we abandoned that, and decided that French should become the working language.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. To what extent does the new document deal with social morality, rather than personal or sexual morality?

A. The church's social teaching has been developing for roughly 150 years, whereas it had been developed hardly at all at the time of the Council of Trent, when the last major catechism was produced. So it seemed essential that there should be something on this.

Q. So such things as diverse as speeding on the road, or not paying taxes, or involvement with drugs are considered sins in the same way as personal moral transgressions are?

A. Indeed, the social dimension of sin is very important. Whatever one may say about the sins of society, each individual has personal responsibilities, and people must take that into account.

Q. You write about the problem of

Pope Hails First New Catechism Since 1566

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II promised on Sunday that the Roman Catholic Church's new catechism — the first major revision of its compendium of teaching in more than 400 years — would be faithful to the Gospel but updated to modern needs.

The work, which was begun six years ago, will serve bishops, religious teachers, pastors and theologians in the preparation of catechisms in different languages and for various age levels.

Because French was the project's working language, the work will be formally presented on Monday and be put on sale on Wednesday.

The new work is the first revision since 1566, when the church was feeding off the challenges of Protestantism. It appears as the Pope leads a push to strengthen Catholic presence worldwide, especially in the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe and in Africa, and send an effort to shore up the faithful in the West against what the Pope sees as potential perils to the faith, such as consumerism.

In St. Peter's Square for his weekly noon appearance, the Pope told a crowd that publication of the work "will be an event of historic importance, because the new catechism isn't one of those many volumes of theology, but a general reference text for the Catholic activity in the entire population of God."

The new catechism represents thus a qualified and authoritative instrument to carry out the renewed self-consciousness of the church," he added, "strongly anchored to the one and unchangeable truth of the Gospel, but also attentive to the signs of the times and aimed in all its force at the evangelization and promotion of man."

The 676-page work includes the church's teaching on abortion, divorce and homosexuality.

Italian and Spanish translations of the catechism will be published next month. English and German versions will appear in the spring.

WORLD BRIEFS

A New China Warning to Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AFP) — The Hong Kong branch of the Chinese press agency Xinhua issued a warning from China on Sunday that the British colony must not go forward alone with its ambitious port and airport project.

The Hong Kong government had said it is proceeding with the \$21 billion project only to the extent agreed to in a memorandum of understanding reached last year. It said China had agreed that site preparation — under a contract for which funding must be approved by Nov. 30 — could go ahead without an overall financial agreement.

But the Hong Kong branch of Xinhua, Beijing's de facto embassy here, insisted that Beijing had merely suggested that Hong Kong could allocate funds and approve a contract for site preparation. Quoting a spokesman for Chinese negotiators over Hong Kong's 1997 handover to Beijing, it added that London had rejected this suggestion, but was now using it "as an excuse to go ahead alone with the new airport construction."

Angola Says Parliament Will Meet

LUANDA, Angola (AP) — The government will not be "held prisoner" by Jonas Savimbi's rebel group as it convenes a multiparty parliament, declared this fall in a contested vote, an official said in a report on Sunday.

The deputy foreign minister for cooperation, Johnny Pinock Eduardo, was quoted by O Jornal de Angola as saying a new parliament would meet in the next few days, with or without deputies from Mr. Savimbi's group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA. The makeup of the parliament is to be based on results from September elections that Mr. Savimbi rejected as fraudulent.

"We cannot be held prisoner by one party that lost the elections," Mr. Eduardo said. The government apparently was not budging from its demand that Mr. Savimbi's rebels give up recent military gains and return to the bargaining table to prevent a return to full-fledged civil war.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Attacks Affect Tourism, Egypt Says

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt's tourism minister said Sunday that attacks on Western tourists had affected bookings, and he accused Muslim militants of copying tactics used by Iranian-backed groups in Lebanon to attract world headlines.

"Some operators felt some slowdowns in foreign reservations," said the minister, Fouad Sultan.

Muslim militants wounded five Germans when they ambushed a bus in the southern town of Qena on Thursday in the fourth serious attack on tourists since September. A British woman was killed in an earlier incident. Travel agents in Luxor, a popular tourist site 60 kilometers (40 miles) south of Qena, reported that violence against foreigners had affected bookings.

Paris Metro Drivers Planning Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — Trade unions representing most Metro train drivers have given notice of their intention to strike for several hours daily from Tuesday to Friday.

The strikes will affect service on the Paris subway system from 5 A.M. to 7 A.M. and from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. The rapid transit authority has filed a lawsuit against the unions, claiming that the strike notices are illegal.

The unions are protesting proposed changes in drivers' conditions, which they say will mean longer working hours. They are demanding that more drivers be hired.

Phone numbers have changed in Romania. The international dialing code will remain 40, but the code from Bucharest will change from 01 to 1. Local numbers in Bucharest will increase to seven digits from the current six, with 3, 6 or 7 preceding the previous number.

Bahrain and the United States signed an agreement Sunday to cooperate on prevention of airplane hijackings and other breaches of civil aviation security. The U.S. Embassy announced in Manama, Bahrain. The U.S. chief of affairs, David S. Robbins, said Washington hoped the agreement would lead to regular passenger flights between the two countries.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Colombia.
- TUESDAY: Zaire.
- WEDNESDAY: Germany, Haiti, Morocco, Oman.
- THURSDAY: Belize, Burma, Mali, Monaco, Puerto Rico.
- FRIDAY: Mexico.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Waleses Make It Unofficial, With Informal Separation

LONDON — Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, have given up any hope of happiness together but have agreed to an informal separation rather than a divorce, according to a biographer of the prince.

The couple have clinched a compromise deal in which they will live openly apart, remaining only for state occasions and for holiday outings with their two sons, the writer Andrew Morton said in the Sunday Express newspaper. Mr. Morton, whose book "Diana: Her True Story" revealed the extent of the royal rift earlier this year, is considered to have sources close to the prince.

The heir to the throne and his wife have agreed upon a formula, known as "The Arrangement," whereby they will continue their royal duties as token partners but will no longer have to pretend to be happy together, according to the report.

Speculation about the future of the 11-year marriage has been rife since a joint visit to South Korea this month only highlighted their hostilities and left many wondering whether it was worth their keeping up appearances any longer.

Buckingham Palace's subsequent statement that Queen Elizabeth II had been "supportive and sympathetic" to the Princess of Wales in her troubles strengthened suspicions that the court was letting the truth trickle out as a prelude to a new arrangement.

1,500 Flee Sarajevo As Cease-Fire Holds

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — About 1,500 Sarajevo residents jammed into buses on Sunday to escape from the city while a cease-fire was still holding.

About 600 Serbs, mostly women and children, were safely evacuated to the Serb-held suburb of Lukavica.

About 900 Croats, former residents of the battered suburb of Stup, later climbed into the same buses and headed for Kiscak, a Croat-controlled town about 25 kilometers (15 miles) to the west.

In contrast to the months of negotiations leading to the evacuation, there appeared to be no problems.

Sarajevo was cold, clear and quiet on Sunday, the fourth day of the cease-fire. The warning aides reported some violations of the truce elsewhere, but United Nations officials said they had no firm reports of serious trouble.

It was not clear why the truce was holding, better than previous ones, which often have collapsed within hours. UN officials said they had not seen more hope for the current cease-fire because it was signed by military officials from all sides.

But there also were reports that the warring sides were using it to rearm and redeploy.

Major Says He Didn't Hide Sales to Iraq

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Faced with questions about his role in Britain's apparent violation of a ban on military exports to Iraq during the late 1980s, Prime Minister John Major, earlier on the weekend that he had participated in any cover-up of the decision to sell Baghdad sensitive machinery and technology.

His statement was designed to head off criticism from the opposition in the face of evidence that the government knowingly helped arm Baghdad during its war with Iran and in the period leading up to the Gulf War.

Mr. Major has already been weakened politically by economic problems at home and divisions over his policy of forging closer ties to the rest of Europe. A poll published by The Observer newspaper on Sunday showed Labour with a 19-point lead over the Conservatives, the biggest margin in two years.

The furor has grown out of revelations over the past several weeks that officials of the government under Mr. Major's predecessor,

Margaret Thatcher, approved sales to Saddam Hussein of products with military uses despite a policy of not helping to arm either Iraq or Iraq during that period. Mr. Major held a number of posts in the Thatcher cabinet, including a three-month stint as foreign secretary in 1989.

The affair centers on the collapse of a criminal case here earlier this month against a company in Britain, Matrix Churchill. The firm's executives had been charged with violating the export ban by selling sophisticated machine tools to Iraq, but the charges were dropped after a former government minister changed his testimony and admitted having facilitated the sales.

Since the Matrix Churchill case has become public, the government and Mr. Major have been dogged by questions about when they learned of the shipments, and about whether they misled Parliament and the public. The government had stated repeatedly, and as recently as last year, that the export ban was not violated.

Leaders of the Labour Party, citing unconfirmed information reportedly provided by a

former Israeli military agent, called Sunday for the judicial inquiry to determine whether a Texas-based company owned by Mark Thatcher, the son of the former prime minister, had helped ship equipment from Britain to Iraq. Neither Lady Thatcher nor her son has commented on the matter.

On Sunday the leader of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party, Paddy Ashdown, called for a full debate in the House of Commons on sales of British technology to Iraq, although he said it was doubtful that Mr. Major would agree.

In response to accusations from Labor, Mr. Major said Saturday that as foreign secretary in 1989 he had not been informed by subordinates of a feud among lower-ranking officials over whether to allow the exports.

Mr. Major has not directly addressed the question of when he did learn of the exports. Asked Thursday in Parliament by the Labour Party leader, John Smith, when he first learned that the export prohibitions had been violated, Mr. Major responded, "It's not at all clear that they were breached."

UN Unit Destroys Special Iraqi Steel

The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — United Nations nuclear experts have taken another step to strip Iraq of atomic weapons capability by destroying 100 tons of high-strength steel used in enriching uranium.

The International Atomic Energy Agency has estimated that Iraq was only a year away from industrial-scale production of enriched uranium for nuclear weapons when the Gulf War started. The high-strength steel is necessary for the production process.

The leader of the UN team, Dmitri Pericic, said Iraq still had not provided a list of companies that supplied Baghdad with nuclear know-how and components.

Mr. Pericic's team is in Baghdad for a new round of inspections to see how Iraq is complying with a UN resolution to eliminate weapons of mass destruction.

Police Block Neo-Nazi Rally

Extremists Thwarted From Marching to SS Cemetery

Reuters

HALBE, Germany — About 1,500 policemen sealed off this East German village on Sunday and thwarted a banned neo-Nazi march to a cemetery for 20,000 SS troops killed in the 1945 battle for Berlin.

Hundreds of neo-Nazis in cars and buses were turned back by police who transformed Halbe, a bucolic village, into a fortress with roadblocks, dog patrols and helicopters.

Officers questioned the extremists, searched their cars, seized crude weapons and stripped prohibited Nazi regalia from vehicle roofs. Spiked carpets were laid across roads to stop vehicles from speeding through checkpoints.

A police spokesman said 12 rightsists were detained after they refused to identify themselves. Included were two neo-Nazis who almost ran over a policewoman in an

attempt to avoid being asked to identify themselves.

The police said violence flared when rightsists, on the journey back from Halbe, started a brawl at a highway restaurant near the town of Michendorf. Four motorists were injured in the fight before the two busloads of neo-Nazis sped away.

Rightist youths stoned an immigrant hostel Sunday in the town of Ladebow near Eastern Germany's Baltic coast. The immigrants caught one attacker and handed him over to the police.

Anti-Extremist Rally

Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times reported from Bonn: More than 100,000 Germans demonstrated peacefully Saturday in Bonn to protest violence against foreigners and plans to limit the constitutional right of asylum that

has brought so many refugees into the country.

Skinheads and other neo-Nazis stayed away from the demonstration, sparing Germans a repetition of the disruption that marred a similar, larger rally in Berlin on Nov. 8 and forced the country's president behind a phalanx of anti-riot policemen.

The demonstrators in Bonn included young and old alike. They rallied in part to put pressure on those expected to attend a special conference of the opposition Social Democratic Party that is to begin Monday. The party's leaders want the conference to approve limited constitutional change that would make it easier to control a flood of asylum-seekers — 500,000 this year alone — that has deeply unsettled Germany since unification two years ago.

No officials of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government were invited to speak Saturday.

Karin Bezz-Overlage, a speaker from the labor union movement, told the crowd: "Let's learn from history. Let's organize resistance to rightist extremists before one day it's too late."

Up to now, the Social Democrats have blocked plans by Mr. Kohl's coalition government for constitutional change, which takes a two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature.

Germany's asylum laws are the least restrictive in Europe. Mr. Kohl's government was criticized last week for plans to cut back the monthly benefits asylum-seekers receive during the year or two it takes to decide on their applications, from \$340 per family to about \$250. Most of it consists of food instead of cash, and it comes in addition to free housing, schooling and health benefits.

Article 16 of the law provides that "persons persecuted on political grounds shall enjoy the right of asylum."

According to constitutional scholars, the constitutional framers in 1948 and 1949 intended it to be just as comprehensive and absolute as it sounds.

Millions of refugees from all over Europe flooded into Germany after World War II, but nearly all were Germans expelled from lost territories or formerly Nazi-occupied countries.

Now, leaders of nearly all German parties say, refugees from all over the world, many not fleeing political persecution but, rather, economic misery, are misusing the right of asylum to get a foot inside Europe's door.

They said that they had arrested one man and that at least one other escaped after shots were fired. An officer who gave chase was wounded by gunfire.

The police did not reveal the name of the detained man, who is made of 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of plastic explosives, killed three people and caused extensive damage to buildings in London's financial district.

There was speculation that the IRA had planned an attack Saturday at an annual parade to celebrate the installation of the lord mayor of London.

The IRA, which is waging a violent campaign to end British rule of Northern Ireland, issued no statement concerning the explosives. The group has set off 16 smaller bombs across London since early October, killing one person and wounding more than a dozen.

The police did not specify what type of explosives had been found in the truck. Experts said that a one-ton bomb would have the potential to cause far more damage and death than any other recent terrorist blast in Britain.

Halting an Explosives-Laden Truck, London Police See IRA Blast Foiled

New York Times Service

LONDON — The IRA, which has been thwarted what they said could have been a devastating terrorist attack when they halted a furniture truck on a North London street and found a ton of explosives inside.

Police officials said they believed the explosives were intended to be set off as a single bomb by the Irish Republican Army.

They said that they had arrested one man and that at least one other escaped after shots were fired. An officer who gave chase was wounded by gunfire.

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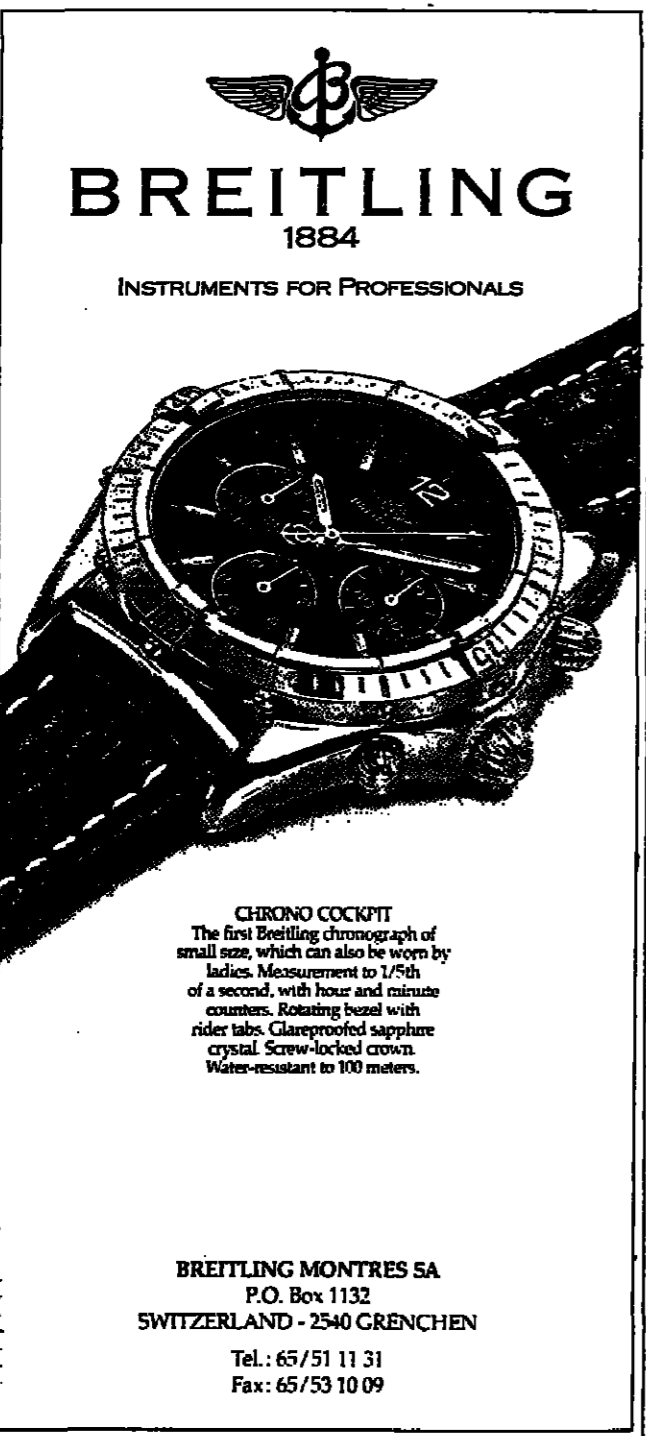
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VOTE '92 / THE REMAKING OF A CANDIDATE - AND WIFE

Transition's Ethics Code Is Less Than Airtight, Critics Say

By Jason DeParle

WASHINGTON — With one more paragraph, Warren M. Christopher, director of President-elect Bill Clinton's transition team, seemed to move the group's ethics standards far beyond past practice into a new and stricter realm.

All transition staff members, Mr. Christopher said, would be qualified from "any transition matter that conflicts or appears to conflict" with personal financial interests or those of their families, clients and businesses.

The rule was part of a broader ethics code meant to prevent insiders from trading on their contacts with the Clinton people. It captured the attention of public interest groups because it went beyond past efforts to rein in lobbying.

But no sooner was that rule announced than its interpretation by a Clinton spokesman drew criticism from legal scholars. They argued that the interpretation rendered the rule virtually meaningless.

For example, Thomas McLarty, a member of the transition board, is chief executive of Arbia Inc., a company involved in the exploration, production and transmission of natural gas. Does that mean he should avoid discussions about the next secretary of energy?

Not necessarily, said George Stephanopoulos, chief spokesman for the transition. "It would depend on the level of discussion," he said.

Mr. Christopher's law firm, O'Malley & Myers, represents such large corporations as Lockheed, IBM, United Airlines and Occidental Petroleum. Does that mean Mr. Christopher should excuse himself from discussing policies of interest to those companies?

Not at all, said Mr. Stephanopoulos, who contended that the connection was too tenuous because Mr. Christopher has announced that he is now uninvolved in his firm's daily affairs.

And what about Vernon E. Jordan Jr., the transition team's chairman, who is on the board of about a dozen major corporations, including the parent company of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., which makes cigarettes?

Should Mr. Jordan decline to participate in selecting the next surgeon general, as some anti-smoking groups have suggested?

No, Mr. Stephanopoulos said, adding that Mr. Jordan had resolved any conflict by agreeing not to attend board meetings during the transition. And Mr. Stephanopoulos stressed that Mr. Jordan's transition role was only advisory.

"The governor's making the decisions," he said. But three legal scholars from divergent viewpoints were not convinced, arguing that the transition team appeared to be ripping loopholes in its own policy.

Tobacco companies have an interest in increasing cigarette consumption, they say, at the same time that the surgeon general and other health officials are trying to reduce it.

"It's hard to imagine a clearer potential conflict than the one between his corporate loyalties and his responsibility to the public," said Deborah Rhode, a law professor at Stanford University who has called previous ethics codes lax.

"The fact that so many people have perceived a conflict suggests that at the very least there's an appearance of one," she said, a circumstance that is supposed to be covered by the code.

Her comments were echoed by Geoffrey Hazard, an ethics specialist at Yale Law School who has argued against the spread of formal ethics rules.

"I'd be not prepared to say that the selection of the next surgeon general is of great interest to the tobacco industry. I don't know where he's been," Mr. Hazard said.

Stephen Gillers, a law professor at New York University who favors ethics codes, said that if the rule did not disqualify Mr. Jordan from consulting on health matters, "then the rule has no force whatsoever."

The rules do not have the force of law and can only be enforced by the transition team.

The confusion over what the rules mean threw a note of discordance into what was otherwise mostly a chorus of praise by the kind of public interest groups that had supported Mr. Clinton.

Fred Wertheimer, president of the citizens group Common Cause, offered praise for the general thrust of the president-elect's ethical concerns, including his stated intention to pass new campaign finance laws and to prevent government officials from lobbying their former agencies for five years.

Mr. Stephanopoulos said that in general the rules would be interpreted most strictly where the potential for financial gain was most clear. He called for a "common sense standard" and said the rules were "breaking new ground."

As he had in the past, Mr. Stephanopoulos stressed that advisers were merely advising, and that Mr. Clinton held final authority for all appointments.



A Russian craftsman displaying the latest in a line of traditional matryoshka dolls — a smiling Bill Clinton and a disappointed George Bush with his dog, Milla — at a market in Moscow.

The Clintons' Image Makeover

Far-Reaching Campaign Memo Cast Clintons in New Light

By Michael Kelly

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — In late April, the political professionals working to make Bill Clinton president realized that they had a potentially fatal problem: At least 40 percent of the voters did not much like Governor Clinton. They saw him as a "wacky-wacky," fast-talking career politician who did not "talk straight."

They liked Hillary Clinton even less, regarding her as "being in the race for herself," as "going for the power," and as a wife intent on "running the show."

Arguing that these images were wrong and unfair, the Clinton organization's polling expert, Stan Greenberg; its chief strategist, James Carville; and its media consultant, Frank Greer, set out in a confidential memorandum to Mr. Clinton one of the most ambitious campaigns of political rehabilitation ever undertaken.

They proposed the construction of a new image for Mr. and Mrs. Clinton: an honest, plain-folks idealist and his warm and loving wife.

Retooling the image of a couple who had been in the public eye for five bittering months required a campaign of behavior modification and media use so elaborate its outline ran to 14 single-spaced pages.

The "General Election Project," as the plan was called, covered everything. It set out basic tenets: "The candidate needs to communicate in a way that sounds less political."

And it offered highly specific suggestions: that Mr. Clinton appear on a television talk show to play the saxophone and that he make fun of himself for having said that he had tried marijuana but not inhaled it.

On a grand scale, it outlined the themes and strategies on which Mr. Clinton would ride to triumph in his autumn campaign. The memorandum set forth the thematic message Mr. Clinton would deliver: that he was an aggressive, middle-class-oriented agent of change ready to stand up to the special interest groups. And it presented the tactics by which he would drive that point home: pitching his message in town-hall-style forums, through five television talk shows and in speeches directly challenging specific interest groups.

On a more intimate level, it contained ideas for making the Clintons seem more warm and candid: there were to be "events where Bill and Hillary can go on dates with the American people."

Some examples: the arranging of an event where "Bill and Chelsea surprise Hillary on Mother's Day," and "joint appearances with her friends where Hillary can laugh, do her miming."

These suggestions, and a great many more, were detailed in the confidential memorandum sent on

April 27 by the three consultants to Mr. Clinton as well as his campaign chairman, Mickey Kantor, and his campaign manager, David Wilheim.

A copy of the memo was obtained by The New York Times and its authenticity was verified by a campaign strategist. Although the memo is identified as a draft version, the strategist said no subsequent drafts had significantly altered its contents.

"This memo informed the rest of the campaign, everything that happened in the later primaries, in June, in the convention," he said. "It was taken very seriously by Bill and by Hillary, and it was acted on."

Looking back on the Clinton campaign from May to October, it is clear that this is true. In ways large and small, the memo served as a blueprint for the construction of the image of Bill and Hillary Clinton that began to emerge in May and June, and is now firmly established.

What the memorandum told the Clintons to do, and what they did, does not show chicanery. From the point of view of the Clintons and their advisers, the goal was not to present a false image of the couple but to replace an existing untrue image with one painstakingly built to showcase the true Clintons.

Nevertheless, a reading of the document provides an unusually vivid glimpse into the secret ways of a campaign that succeeded because of a mastery of image-packaging on a par with (and similar to) the wizardry that created the public Ronald Reagan.

The memorandum also, by implication, illuminates the reasoning behind the unsuccessful Republican strategy to defeat Mr. Clinton.

It is a certainty that Republican surveys and focus groups showed the same problems with the Clintons' image that the Democratic study had produced.

Armed with information that showed a plurality of voters did not trust Mr. Clinton and did not regard with favor his marriage and family life, the strategists for President George Bush had reason to feel confident in the attack on Mr. Clinton in their August convention over "family values," Mr. Clinton's integrity and his wife's personality.

The Arkansas governor's strategists anticipated this, as they made clear in a passage about Mrs. Clinton in the April memo. They wrote that the perception of her as unaffectionate and preoccupied with power and career "allows George Bush (and probably Perot) to build up extraordinary advantages on family values — 32 points in the DNC survey."

But by the time the Republicans made their move, the program of image-modification drafted by Mr. Clinton's consultants had so changed the Clintons' public persona that the feared attack (niled to wound him) at all.

TRANSITION NOTES

The Cards and Letters Keep Pouring In

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Everyone seems to have something they want to say to President-elect Bill Clinton these days. Since the election, the mail has been flooding into Little Rock at 30,000 letters a day, three times the flow to the White House.

The missives evoke American democracy in all of its dimensions: the wit, poetry, humor, emotion, zainness and touching naivete of people who feel a need to communicate directly with Mr. Clinton, even if the odds that their words will actually be read by the next leader of the Free World are slim to none.

Walt Whitman would hear America singing in these letters, though not always on key. They are from Harvard psychologists on neatly typed college stationery and from prison inmates in their desperate scrawl on crumpled scraps of paper. They are from bar owners in Philadelphia who suffered heart attacks working 16-hour days and say they want to believe in their country again, and from language pathologists in Minneapolis who wince every time they hear Mr. Clinton's raspy voice and claim to have the answer to his tonal dilemma.

There is a sudden intimacy to many of the letters. "Dear Bill and Hillary, excuse my informality, but y'all have touched me so profoundly that I would feel awkward addressing you as Mr. and Mrs. Clinton," wrote a man from Kansas City, echoing the sentiments of thousands of correspondents. The salutation "Dear Bill" — and even "Dear Mr. Bill" — seemed more common than "Dear Mr. President-elect."

Survey Finds Fairness in News Coverage

LOS ANGELES — An opinion poll conducted for the Los Angeles Times has found that a majority of Americans believed that the presidential candidates were treated fairly by news organizations, although fewer believed that applied to President George Bush than to Bill Clinton.

According to the poll, 61 percent thought Mr. Bush had been treated fairly by the media, while 77 percent thought that was the case for Mr. Clinton. Coverage of Ross Perot, the independent candidate, was rated fair and balanced by 67 percent of those questioned.

But the survey found that opinions of the quality of news organizations' election coverage remained fairly low. Asked to grade the media's performance on a scale of A to F, with A being best, only 36 percent of the voters gave the media an A or a B. The coverage was given a C grade by 29 percent, while 31 percent gave the media a D or an F.

The 36 percent A or B rating represented an increase from four years ago, when only 30 percent of the voters gave the media those marks for their election coverage. (LAT)

A Promise of an Active Foreign Policy

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — While reviving the economy is President-elect Clinton's top priority, he intends to conduct "an active, even pro-active foreign policy" from Day One, according to Samuel Berger, the Democrat's national security adviser during the transition.

Mr. Clinton is stressing that message to world leaders during his get-acquainted telephone conversations with them, Mr. Berger said. His comments seemed intended to head off concern that the president-elect's focus on domestic economic issues might come at the expense of foreign affairs. (LAT)

Quote-Unquote

Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, on Mr. Clinton's plan to lift the ban on homosexuals in the armed forces: "I'd advise him to appoint a commission and study it. In my view, he's going to get in more trouble than he can add up right now if he starts with an executive order on that issue. It will cause real problems with the military, and it seems to me that he'd be making a big mistake. He ought to put it on the back burner. He ought to do like, I guess, the Bush administration did with women in combat, let somebody else take a hard look at it first and then make recommendations." (IHT)

Away From Politics

Despite President-elect Bill Clinton's willingness to espouse its sanctifying, there is scant prospect that the French abortion pill RU-486 will be available soon in the United States. American officials and the manufacturer say it depends on how the maker's German parent company sees abortion politics in Germany and the United States.

A trial of Florida's 146 state parks could close by the end of the year because of a money shortage in the wake of Hurricane Andrew and a housing sales slump, state officials say.

A sentencing date was not immediately set after a jury in Dallas recommended the death penalty for David Leonard Wood, convicted of the 1987 slayings of six women and girls whose bodies were found in shallow graves in Texas.

The FBI announced that a former airline worker and a passenger service employee had been charged with trying to extort \$600,000 from United Air Lines by threatening to blow up one of its planes.

Gay and lesbian groups, three Colorado cities and the American Civil Liberties Union are suing in federal court to overturn an anti-gay-rights measure passed by Colorado voters last week, contending that it violates the constitutional guarantee of equal treatment under the law.

Surinam, a processed-fish product used in imitation crabmeat, lobster and mussels hot dogs, could pose an allergy threat, doctors reported at the annual meeting of the American College of Allergy and Immunology.

California's 13th area code — 909 — has officially gone into effect for part of the 714-code area, but calls dialed using the old 714 code will work for both areas until mid-August. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

U.S. Aide Had Clinton Records

By Walter Pincus and Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Elizabeth M. Tamposi had Bill Clinton's passport records delivered to her house on the night of Sept. 30 after the documents were found during an unusual evening search by three of her deputies at a National Archives warehouse in Suitland, Maryland, sources say.

The three assistants' secretary of state's decision to have the Democratic presidential candidate's records brought to her house in suburban Virginia and to keep them there overnight is expected to be cited by the State Department's inspector general this week as one of several irregularities and violations of department regulations uncovered in a wide-ranging investigation into the pre-election search for the passport files of Mr. Clinton, his mother and Ross Perot.

Ms. Tamposi was dismissed by President George Bush last week, after the file search, including those of Mr. Clinton's mother, became public. It has been alleged that the political appointees were using

their position to seek evidence damaging to Mr. Clinton in the closing days of the campaign.

Ms. Tamposi has told State Department officials that she took personal possession of the Clinton file in order to keep the records secure after having been told they appeared to have been tampered with, according to sources.

Her lawyer, Thomas C. Green, said that as head of the consular bureau, Ms. Tamposi had, in his view, "the authority to possess and examine documents that were within the domain of her office."

"Where she did it is a red herring," he said. Ms. Tamposi has maintained to investigators that she did not divulge the contents of the Clinton records to anyone outside the State Department, sources said.



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Israel Acts To Lessen Tensions On Border

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel thinned its forces Sunday in southern Lebanon, easing tensions at the border after a week dominated by a steady military buildup and clashes between Israeli soldiers and Iranian-backed Islamic guerrillas.

The fighting in and around a strip of southern Lebanon that Israel controls and calls its "security zone" had created a volatile situation at the border and cast a pall over the ongoing Middle East peace talks in Washington.

But it became clear this weekend that neither the Israelis nor the fundamentalist Hezbollah, or Party of God, wants the situation to spin out of control. Both took steps to edge away from a full-blown crisis and toward a more familiar level of simmering antagonism that has prevailed for the last decade.

Reports on Sunday from the border zone said that Israel had withdrawn some artillery batteries, troops and ammunition trucks, which it had sent to the border in a buildup intended as a warning to the fundamentalists that they risked an all-out ground attack unless they stopped firing rockets at northern Israeli towns.

The Israeli Army, following its usual policy, declined to comment on the reports, which also said that more than enough firepower had been left behind to deal with attacks.

For its part, the Party of God kept its portable Katyusha rockets silent, its leader saying in an interview with a Beirut newspaper that he had bowed to "restraints and political reality" that make full-scale attacks against Israeli communities impossible.

Rather, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah said, his group was prepared for a long war of attrition whose goal was "to inflict the largest casualties among the enemy ranks with the least possible casualties among the resistance."

Even before that interview was published on Saturday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel seemed to acknowledge that his country had to brace itself for a long struggle against the Party of God, which did not begin to attack Israeli forces until after Israel had invaded Lebanon 10 years ago to uproot Palestinian guerrillas.

Fearing for the future of the Middle East peace talks, the United States has appealed for calm both to Israel and to Syria, which has appreciable influence over the Party of God fighters.

To help move matters along, Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, went to Cairo on Sunday for a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Amr Moussa. Egypt, the only Arab country to have signed a peace treaty with Israel, has tried to play the broker in these peace talks, but if any new ideas emerged from Sunday's conversations, they were not made public.

"The possibilities are there," Mr. Mubarak said. "The question is a question of time and negotiations. But if God wills, the gap will be closed."

3 Nations Warn Kurds on Iraq Breakup

By Chris Hodges
New York Times Service

ANKARA, Turkey — The foreign ministers of Turkey, Iran and Syria have condemned the creation of a de facto Kurdish state in northern Iraq and warned Kurdish leaders that they would not allow it to lead to the partition of the country.

"We are concerned about the transfer of this de facto partition of Iraq into a permanent reality," Farouk Smau, the Syrian foreign minister, said Saturday. "We want to avoid a situation where this partition is inevitable."

Iraqi Kurdish leaders, who were denied a request to attend the meeting, said they were disappointed by the event. "There is no necessity for this meeting," said Jalal Talabani, head of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. "No one has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq."

The stern message from the Iraqi Kurds' three neighbors, on whom they rely in order to circumvent an Iraqi trade embargo, follows the formation in July of a Kurdish government in northern Iraq, complete with an elected legislature and prime minister.

The Kurdish parliament announced last month that it would create a federated Kurdish state, and most of the 4 million Kurds in the north say they will never again allow their enclave to be part of Iraq.

The Kurdish issue is a delicate one for the United States, which supported the Iraqi Kurds' uprising against President Saddam Hussein at the end of the Gulf War, but now finds Turkey, a NATO ally, objecting to the Kurds gaining more control over their own affairs.

Washington has also offered support for Iraqi Kurds while supporting Turkey's campaign against its domestic Kurdish groups.

Iraq and Syria also have revived Kurdish minorities and fear increased agitation at home if an independent Kurdish state takes root in Iraq.

The foreign ministers on Saturday criticized the Kurdish government and dismissed the elected parliament as incapable of administering the area.

Alli Akbar Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, called the situation in northern Iraq chaotic, and said it could "affect the national security of all our three countries."

The Iraqi Kurds live in a security zone set up by the United States and coalition partners in April 1991 shortly after the Gulf War.

The zone was created after Iraqi troops crushed an uprising and drove 1.5 million Kurds into Iran and Turkey. The zone is monitored by allied warplanes based in Turkey and a small staff of allied officers in the border town of Zakho. The zone covers most of the area above Iraq's 36th parallel.

Turkey's parliament next month will consider renewing the agreement to allow U.S. planes monitor northern Iraq from bases in Turkey.

Kurdish leaders say that if the security zone is abolished they will soon be overrun by Iraqi forces.

Turkey is especially important to the Kurds, not only because allied planes are based on Turkish soil but also because the road leading into Zakho is the principal supply route. Iraq has cut off nearly all shipments of food and other supplies to Kurdish-held areas in the north.

The Turkish Kurdish rebel group, the Kurdish Workers Party, has also mounted a campaign against the Iraqi Kurds. The Turkish party has accused the Iraqi Kurds of betraying the Kurdish cause by developing a close relationship with Turkey.

Several thousand Turkish troops are currently in northern Iraq, working with Iraqi Kurdish guerrillas to drive Turkish Kurds from mountain base camps along the common border.

The conflict has pushed the Iraqi and Turkish Kurds into open warfare, and traffic along the road to Zakho had declined from as many as 1,000 trucks a day in August to about 30 a day.

Ambush in Northern Iraq
Turkish Kurdish rebels ambushed an army patrol in northern Iraq, and two soldiers and 11 rebels were killed in the fight, The Associated Press reported an official as saying Saturday in Diyarbakir, Turkey.

Refugees were forced at gunpoint to run around the Aden coast because Yemeni authorities resisted its landing. The United Nations estimated that 149 of those refugees died, either from starvation and dehydration or from jumping the ship to swim ashore. Since then, Yemen has agreed to accept Somali refugees as long as the United Nations pays for their care.

3,000 Somalis at Risk Off Yemen Coast, UN Says
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SANA, Yemen — As many as 3,000 Somalis may be dying of starvation or thirst aboard an overloaded cargo ship in the Arabian Sea, United Nations officials said Sunday.

A French corvette with food and water was on route, but was not expected to reach the refugee vessel until Monday. Sources here said that as many as 100 children might already have died aboard the Yemen-bound ship.

In Geneva, a UN refugee spokeswoman said the ship was crammed with as many as 3,000 people and was running out of fuel. She also said that despairing refugees "may begin jumping overboard when they spot the rescue boats in the hope of being picked up."

Yemeni authorities promised that they would allow the refugees to get off the vessel if they arrived in Aden, she added.

A representative of the UN high commissioner for refugees said he could not confirm the number of deaths. "There are about 400 kids aboard," he said, "and we're afraid that there may be many deaths."

He said that temporary camps and supplies had been set up at Aden and that the ship was expected to reach the southern Yemeni port Wednesday or Thursday. He estimated that upward of 62,000 Somali refugees were harbored in UN camps in the Aden area.

The UN agency has been in contact with the 1,600-ton M.V. Sumal, a Saint Vincent-registered ship, mainly through French Navy ships in the Red Sea.

It left port 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Mogadishu, the war-torn Somali capital, in mid-week without food or water. It was headed for Mukalla, Yemen, but was redirected to Aden, about 400 kilometers to the southwest.

The refugees are fleeing famine and brutal clan warfare. The UN estimates that as many as 300,000 Somalis have died since the beginning of the year. Since June, refugees from Somalia have streamed across the water to Yemen at a rate of about 1,000 a month, according to UN estimates.

In Paris, a Defense Ministry spokesman said the corvette left Djibouti on Sunday morning and should reach the refugee ship Monday morning. It was carrying 19,000 liters (5,000 gallons) of water, 6,000 military rations, and medicine.

Last June, a ship carrying 3,300

United States, which supported the Iraqi Kurds' uprising against President Saddam Hussein at the end of the Gulf War, but now finds Turkey, a NATO ally, objecting to the Kurds gaining more control over their own affairs.

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The foreign ministers on Saturday criticized the Kurdish government and dismissed the elected parliament as incapable of administering the area.

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The Iraqi Kurds live in a security zone set up by the United States and coalition partners in April 1991 shortly after the Gulf War.

The zone was created after Iraqi troops crushed an uprising and drove 1.5 million Kurds into Iran and Turkey. The zone is monitored by allied warplanes based in Turkey and a small staff of allied officers in the border town of Zakho. The zone covers most of the area above Iraq's 36th parallel.

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Kurdish leaders say that if the security zone is abolished they will soon be overrun by Iraqi forces.

Turkey is especially important to the Kurds, not only because allied planes are based on Turkish soil but also because the road leading into Zakho is the principal supply route. Iraq has cut off nearly all shipments of food and other supplies to Kurdish-held areas in the north.

The Turkish Kurdish rebel group, the Kurdish Workers Party, has also mounted a campaign against the Iraqi Kurds. The Turkish party has accused the Iraqi Kurds of betraying the Kurdish cause by developing a close relationship with Turkey.

Several thousand Turkish troops are currently in northern Iraq, working with Iraqi Kurdish guerrillas to drive Turkish Kurds from mountain base camps along the common border.

The conflict has pushed the Iraqi and Turkish Kurds into open warfare, and traffic along the road to Zakho had declined from as many as 1,000 trucks a day in August to about 30 a day.

Ambush in Northern Iraq
Turkish Kurdish rebels ambushed an army patrol in northern Iraq, and two soldiers and 11 rebels were killed in the fight, The Associated Press reported an official as saying Saturday in Diyarbakir, Turkey.

Refugees were forced at gunpoint to run around the Aden coast because Yemeni authorities resisted its landing. The United Nations estimated that 149 of those refugees died, either from starvation and dehydration or from jumping the ship to swim ashore. Since then, Yemen has agreed to accept Somali refugees as long as the United Nations pays for their care.

3,000 Somalis at Risk Off Yemen Coast, UN Says
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SANA, Yemen — As many as 3,000 Somalis may be dying of starvation or thirst aboard an overloaded cargo ship in the Arabian Sea, United Nations officials said Sunday.

A French corvette with food and water was on route, but was not expected to reach the refugee vessel until Monday. Sources here said that as many as 100 children might already have died aboard the Yemen-bound ship.

In Geneva, a UN refugee spokeswoman said the ship was crammed with as many as 3,000 people and was running out of fuel. She also said that despairing refugees "may begin jumping overboard when they spot the rescue boats in the hope of being picked up."

Yemeni authorities promised that they would allow the refugees to get off the vessel if they arrived in Aden, she added.

A representative of the UN high commissioner for refugees said he could not confirm the number of deaths. "There are about 400 kids aboard," he said, "and we're afraid that there may be many deaths."

He said that temporary camps and supplies had been set up at Aden and that the ship was expected to reach the southern Yemeni port Wednesday or Thursday. He estimated that upward of 62,000 Somali refugees were harbored in UN camps in the Aden area.

The UN agency has been in contact with the 1,600-ton M.V. Sumal, a Saint Vincent-registered ship, mainly through French Navy ships in the Red Sea.

It left port 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Mogadishu, the war-torn Somali capital, in mid-week without food or water. It was headed for Mukalla, Yemen, but was redirected to Aden, about 400 kilometers to the southwest.

The refugees are fleeing famine and brutal clan warfare. The UN estimates that as many as 300,000 Somalis have died since the beginning of the year. Since June, refugees from Somalia have streamed across the water to Yemen at a rate of about 1,000 a month, according to UN estimates.

In Paris, a Defense Ministry spokesman said the corvette left Djibouti on Sunday morning and should reach the refugee ship Monday morning. It was carrying 19,000 liters (5,000 gallons) of water, 6,000 military rations, and medicine.

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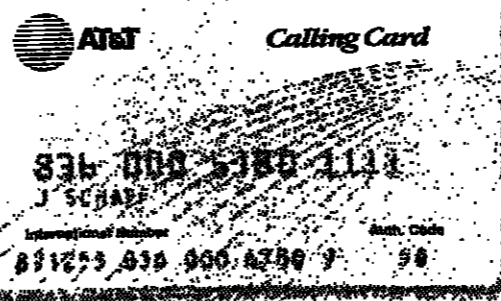
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A New Economic Order

President-elect Bill Clinton promises to focus like a laser beam on the economy. The effort is likely to begin with creation of a high-level adviser to head a new White House "economic security council."

The Victims of a Sting

New evidence suggests that the Bush administration's effort to arm Iraq months before the invasion of Kuwait was part of an elaborate sting operation aimed at Saddam Hussein. But the real victims were the U.S. Constitution and the American taxpayer.

Poland's Success Story

Poland's growing success in building its new economy offers great hope for all of Eastern Europe. For the first two years after the collapse of communism, production sank rapidly, with much hardship for a population that had never been prosperous.

Other Comment

German's Responsibilities

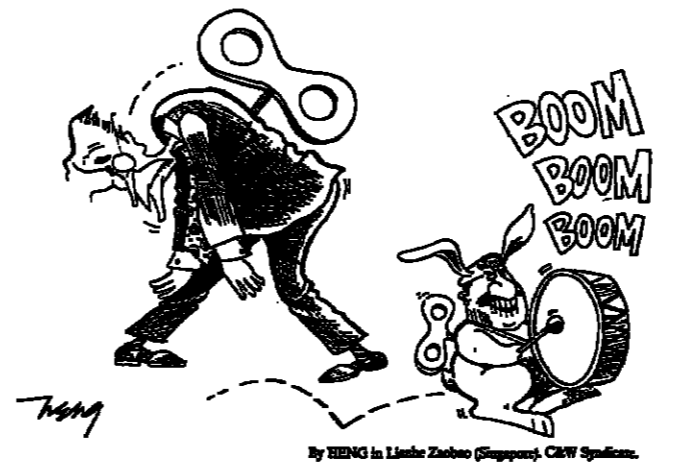
There should be no phony relativism equating the menace from Germany's right with the antics of the left in disrupting the Nov. 8 anti-racism rally in Berlin.

Keep a Light on These Inherited Scandals

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Too much is at stake for American democracy for the investigations into the Iran-contra scandal and the Iraq cover-up to be turned off by pardons or other whitewashing.

The London disclosures are the nail in the coffin for the Iraq cover-up that senior officials in the Bush administration have launched.



By BEING in Linda Zedeno (Singapore), CWS Studios.

As Russia Wavers, These Modest Steps Won't Do

By Robert S. Strausz

MOSCOW — Returning from 16 months as U.S. ambassador in Moscow, first to the Soviet Union and then to Russia, reminds me how people change their minds.

The character of future Russian government and democracy is an open question. Will it be authoritarian and limited? Broad and open? Presidential or European parliamentary? Centralized or fragmented? Stable or unstable?

There Was Room for Hope, Too, in Berlin That Day

By Robert Goldmann

NEW YORK — Seeing the German president splattered with eggs and tomatoes last week brought great sadness. This man, Richard von Weizsäcker, has become a symbol of the defense of human rights, individual freedom and resistance to xenophobia.

those thousands in German cities from when I was a teenager in Frankfurt years ago. There were no such crowds in the streets on Kristallnacht, when Nazis smashed the windows of Jewish-owned stores, burned synagogues and attacked the homes of Jews.

Hail the New Caesar, Then Watch Out

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Americans do love czars. Russians, who made czars famous, don't particularly. They executed one 75 years ago, and have lately dumped his Soviet successors. Yet here in the cradle of democracy the designation of a czar, any czar, is seen as a sign of singular political seriousness.

Council, modeled after the National Security Council, to make war, as it were, on economic sluggishness. If this too is just for political show, fine. Political gestures are part of governance. The danger, however, is that presidents come to believe their gestures. An ESC, like an inflation czar, is an exercise in bureaucratic reorganization. It is not to be mistaken for a means of fine-tuning the economy.

A Bosnian: 'I Hate The World'

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is the beginning of the end for Sarajevo, and probably the better for it. The Western world has found the city's suffering an embarrassment. Nothing will be done for those who remain, or for the principle of a secular and democratic, non-ethnic republic, which is what the defense of Sarajevo has been about.

It was only the pressure of testifying in open court under oath that drove the former British trade minister Alan Clark to reveal what he knew about Matrix Churchill. Such trials show democracy, not partisan politics, at work.

When I was that age in the '30s, my non-Jewish peers either did not realize that there was a problem or were called in the Hitler Youth. But today I must face the cyclist, too. There are probably a lot of people like him, with contempt for foreigners and probably some feelings of dislike or distrust for Jews.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Labor Enigma

LONDON — Nothing is more puzzling than the irreconcilable contradictions that meet the student of contemporary industrial facts at every step. We have constant meetings of the unemployed, and talk about the means of finding them employment.

1917: Undeclared Venice

VENICE — Venice is almost empty, the population being reduced from its usual 160,000 to 20,000. Despite the proximity of the enemy's lines at the mouth of the Piave and the unsuspected effort he has made to take the long triangle between the mouths of the Piave and Sile rivers, the remnant

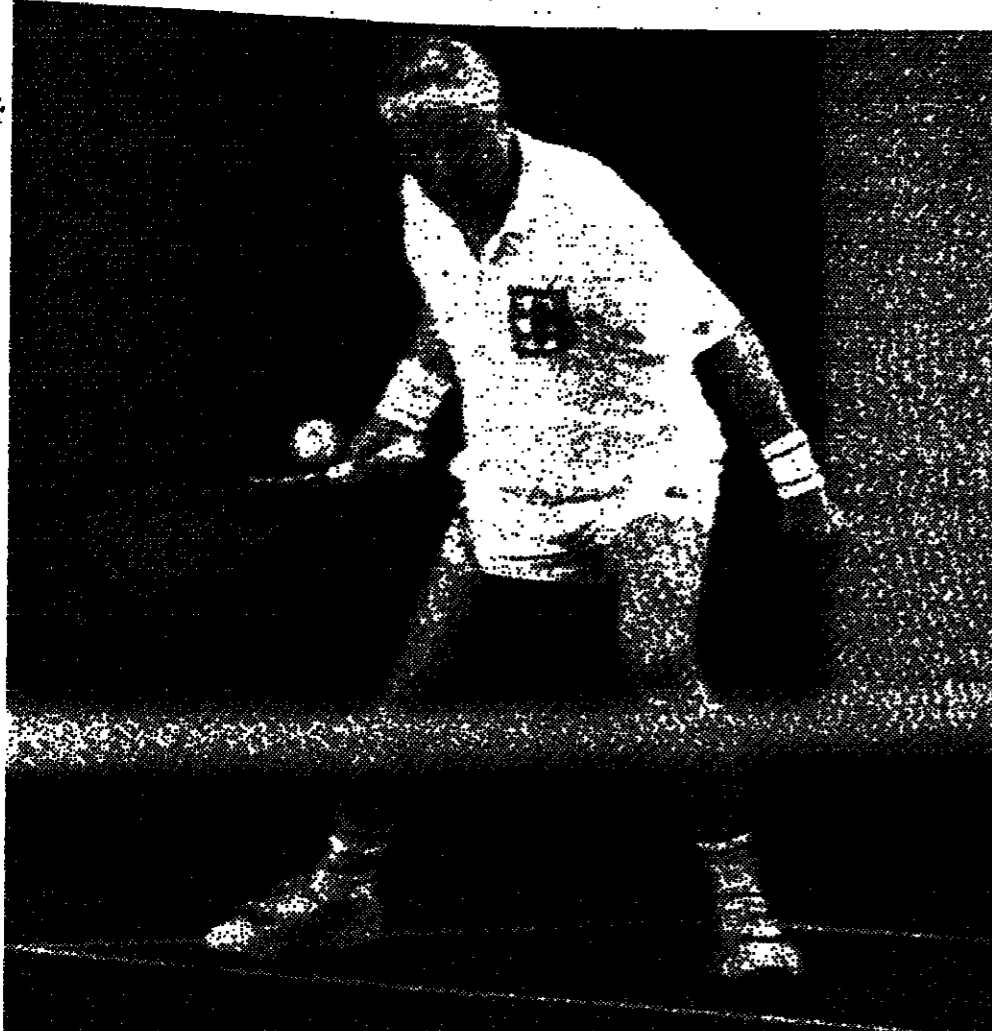
1942: Morocco Stormed

MOROCCO — [From our New York edition] — United States Navy and Army forces attacked French Morocco on dawn today [Nov. 8] and before night fell they had planted the American flag in Northwest Africa and won the assurance of victory in the greatest amphibious operation in history.

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Boris Yeltsin gearing up for a shot Sunday in Moscow during his weekly tennis session.

YELTSIN: Converging Dangers

(Continued from page 1)

sitting parliament chosen by the full Congress — drew the lines of battle by passing a draft law that would give parliament control over the government.

The law is not likely to survive — it would require seven amendments to the Constitution, and Mr. Yeltsin is certain to veto it. But it was a measure of Mr. Yeltsin's weakness in the legislature that only 13 deputies voted against it, while 137 voted for. Many politicians say they believe Mr. Yeltsin's support in the full Congress will not be proportionally much greater.

That same session was stunned by a warning from Iona Andronov, a deputy reputed to be a former high-ranking KGB agent, that his sources in the Kremlin had told him that a forcible dissolution of parliament, backed by the army, was planned for Nov. 24 or 25.

Defense Minister Pavel Grachev promptly issued a denial and the parliamentary speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, scoffed at the report.

That was only one flurry in the tempest that has raged in and around Moscow over the last month. Here are other incidents that have fed the anxious mood:

• After newspapers revealed that Mr. Khasbulatov, the ambitious and cunning speaker, had turned the parliamentary security service into a 5,000-man personal guard — and after Mr. Khasbulatov sent guards to Izvestia, the respected daily he is claiming for his own —

Mr. Yeltsin issued a decree dissolving the force. At last report the commander of the guard was ignoring the decree.

• Several senior officials from Mr. Yeltsin's government, including State Secretary Gemachi E. Burbulis and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, met with foreign correspondents and warned that revanchist powers in parliament were marshaling their forces. Parliament reacted with fury — not at the revelation, but at the ministers.

• Mr. Yeltsin issued a decree banning the newly formed National Salvation Front, a group of hard-line Communists and nationalists who openly called for his overthrow. That decree has also been ignored, and leaders of the Front demonstratively visited President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, whom they regard as a maligned ally.

• Mr. Yeltsin then fired off another decree suspending the withdrawal of Russian troops from the three Baltic states, asserting mistreatment of resident Russians. The measure further damaged Russia's standing in the West.

• Tribal warfare in the Caucasus spilled into Russia proper, when Ingush gunmen attacked Ossetians to reclaim hereditary lands from which they were expelled by Stalin. Mr. Yeltsin declared martial law in the region, near Georgia, and dispatched Russian troops to restore order, a measure that some thought might be a harbinger of the future. All sides anxiously awaited a ruling by the Constitutional Court, which last week concluded six months of hearings into the constitutionality of the Communist Party. In their closing statements, both sides called on the 13 judges to consider what effect their verdict might have. Urging the judges to condemn communism, the prosecutor warned that "any other decision would give inspiration to those who want to lead the country to its 'bright past.'"

Aid to Russia Falls Far Short, Nunn Asserts

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Western nations are "sleepwalking through history" by not providing more financial assistance to Russia's struggling democratic government, Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Sunday.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia is under real threat now," said Mr. Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, in an interview on CBS-TV. "And I think, frankly, the West is sleepwalking through history here."

"I often wonder what the West would have done if we knew we could have avoided Hitler by giving more aid to Germany in the 1930s," he said.

QUAGMIRE: Once-Secret Files of Key Participants Detail How the Soviets Became Embroiled in Afghanistan

(Continued from page 1)

them the excuse they need to send armed bands into the country."

"If our troops went in, the situation in your country would not improve," he continued. "On the contrary, it would get worse. Our troops would have to struggle not only with an external aggressor, but with a significant part of your own people. And the people would never forgive such things."

In the Kremlin transcript of these negotiations, Mr. Taraki comes across like a merchant in the Kabul market, using flattery and cajolery to extract as much as possible from the Kremlin.

"We will never be as close to anyone else as we are to you," he told his hosts. "We are the pupils of Lenin."

Like many of the Soviet Union's Third World clients, Mr. Taraki had a simple but effective negotiating technique: As soon as the Soviet leaders agreed to one of his demands, he immediately came up with a new one.

This is a condensed version of the conversation's transcript:

Mr. Ustinov: We will give you a dozen Mi-24 counterinsurgency helicopters.

Mr. Taraki: What about pilots? If we can't get them from you, we will be obliged to approach one of our other friends, perhaps Cuba or Vietnam.

Mr. Ustinov: We will send you additional military specialists and advisers.

Mr. Kosygin: We have decided to give you 100,000 tons of grain.

Mr. Taraki: We need at least 300,000 tons of grain.

Mr. Kosygin: O.K., we will buy another 200,000 tons of grain from the Americans and resell it to you.

Mr. Taraki: But we have no money.

Mr. Kosygin: We will think about extending additional credits to you.

Soviet leaders may have sensed that they were being taken for a ride. A report of a Politburo committee dated June 28, 1979, depicts Afghanistan as a backward, feudal country with incompetent, sectarian leadership. At the same time, however, the Kremlin felt an ideological compulsion to prop up any regime that described itself as "Marxist-Leninist." The doubts were swept aside.

By the end of the summer, huge quantities of Soviet war materiel were being sent to Afghanistan. Some 700 Soviet paratroopers, disguised as aircraft technicians, were dispatched to the Kabul airport to defend a squadron of Soviet warplanes. Soviet "advisers" were attached to every Afghan military and security unit, right down to the battalion level.

The situation in Afghanistan took a dramatic turn for the worse in September 1979 when Mr. Taraki was overthrown by his top aide, Mr. Amin. The Soviets had never trusted Mr. Amin, regarding him as a pow-

er-hungry politician of dubious ideological convictions. There were even rumors, never confirmed, that Amin might be on the payroll of the CIA.

The KGB believed that Mr. Amin's usurpation of power would lead to "harsh repression and, as a reaction, the activation and consolidation of the opposition."

"The situation can only be saved by the removal of Amin from power and the restoration of unity" in the ruling party, the KGB concluded, according to a KGB official stationed in Kabul at the time. That would probably require direct military intervention.

It was the KGB line that was accepted in Moscow. On Oct. 29, the Politburo committee on Afghanistan warned that Mr. Amin was trying to purge the party and state of all potential opponents. It also expressed concern over signs that the new leader was seeking to pursue a "more balanced" foreign policy.

Mr. Amin's expressions of loyalty toward the Soviet Union were "insincere," the report in the Politburo archives concluded.

The report was signed by Mr. Gromyko; Mr. Ustinov; the KGB chief, Yuri V. Andropov; and Boris N. Ponomarev, the Communist Party secretary in charge of relations with "fraternal parties." With Mr. Brezhnev virtually incapacitated by several strokes and Mr. Kosygin preoccupied with domestic affairs, this group appears to

have taken the lead in shaping policy toward Afghanistan during the weeks leading up to the invasion.

The decision to invade Afghanistan was made at the special Politburo session led by Mr. Brezhnev on Dec. 12, 1979, according to Russian officials who have tried to reconstruct the chain of events. It was at that meeting that Mr. Chernenko wrote the note spelling out the Politburo's decision, which was recently found by Russian officials in the Politburo archives.

With the exception of Mr. Kosygin, who did not attend the Dec. 12 session and is believed to have opposed the decision to invade, all full Politburo members signed off on the "measures." Mr. Brezhnev insisted that each one take a stand individually.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who was a nonvoting member of the Politburo at the time of the invasion, later said that he was not consulted.

On the morning of Dec. 27, with the invasion already under way, the Alpha squad commandos received their instructions: Storm the presidential palace. The palace was defended by about 300 guardsmen fanatically loyal to Mr. Amin and another 3,000 or so regular soldiers. The attackers reportedly included the Alpha squad and two other units, perhaps 1,000 men in all.

Back in Moscow, meanwhile, the Kremlin was working on its cover story. It was a familiar one. Mr. Amin had betrayed the

revolution. Socialism was in danger. "Healthy forces" in the Afghan Communist Party had appealed to the Soviet Union with a request for "military help."

On Dec. 27, the day Mr. Amin's palace was being stormed, the Politburo approved a secret circular to leading Communist officials explaining the decision to intervene.

Moscow announced that Mr. Amin had been replaced by Babrak Karmal, the leader of the ousting Parcham faction of the Afghan Communist Party.

On Jan. 2, 1980, the Politburo formally authorized an increase in the size of the "limited" Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan to 50,000 men, in addition to 2,000 KGB service personnel. It also decided to exile the human-rights campaigner Andrei D. Sakharov to the closed city of Gorki to silence his criticism of the invasion.

The dire consequences mentioned by Mr. Kosygin in his March 1979 conversation with Mr. Taraki — when he rejected the Afghan leader's call for direct military intervention — were quickly realized. The Soviet Union found itself isolated on the international stage. Soviet troops soon became bogged down in a brutal guerrilla war with the Afghan mujaheddin. It took the Kremlin a few months to slide into the morass of Afghanistan. It was to take almost a decade to get out.

NEXT: The decision to withdraw.

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SPECIAL GUEST
• MADAME SIMONE VEIL •
ANCIEN MINISTRE

DECEMBER 1, 1992
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL, PARIS

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Hans van Oosterom, Executive Vice President Strategic Planning Akzo

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel. 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Nov. 13

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian Dollar bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and TTY.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU Straights bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and TTY.

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Table of ECU Straights bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and TTY.

NEW YORK (AP)

Table of New York stock market data including various indices and prices.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 13.

Table of Mutual Funds performance data including fund names and values.

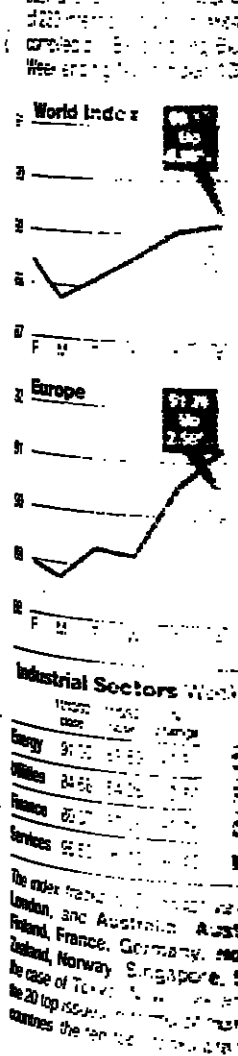
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THE TRI



CURRENCY

Table of Currency exchange rates for various international locations.

(Continued on page 12)

CAPITAL MARKETS

Countries Are Lining Up To Sell Dollar Eurobonds

By Mark Gilbert

LONDON — At least four sovereign borrowers are lining up to sell new dollar-denominated issues in the Eurobond market, bankers said.

Finland is to start things off Monday with at least \$1 billion of global bonds, underwritten by Merrill Lynch, J.P. Morgan and Nomura International.

Finland, Sweden, Britain and Italy are expected in the market.

"People are viewing U.S. bonds as a good buying opportunity, though a lot of accounts are slow to make up their minds," said an official at Merrill Lynch in London involved in the Finland issue.

U.S. government bond yields have risen after Bill Clinton's victory in the U.S. presidential election, amid concern he will spend his way out of the recession.

"If you can bring a new Eurobond, it should go well," the Merrill official said. "The first person to get a reasonable deal in the market will be onto a winner."

Bankers said they had heard Finland's bonds, expected to have either a five- or seven-year maturity, would go on sale yielding between 80 and 90 basis points more than comparable U.S. government notes.

An existing issue of Finnish 7.25 percent bonds due in April 1997 was yielding about 6.64 percent in trading last week, some 80 basis points more than comparable U.S. government notes.

Sweden filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission last week to sell up to \$3.8 billion of notes, bonds and warrants, and bankers expect a bond issue of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion in the coming weeks.

Global bonds are sold simultaneously in Europe, the United States and the Far East. Yankee bonds are sold by foreign borrowers in the U.S. domestic market.

Sweden increased an issue of 7.5 percent five-year bonds in the Eurobond market last week to \$600 million from \$500 million. Investor demand was great for the issue, the largest-ever fixed-rate issue sold in the Eurobond market.

The issue, underwritten by UBS Phillips & Drew and S.G. Warburg, went on sale Thursday. Investors were busy piling into British government "gilt" ahead of the autumn statement by Norman Lamont, chancellor of the Exchequer, which duly delivered a widely anticipated cut in U.K. base rates to 7 percent from 8 percent.

"Because the enthusiasm for sterling was as much international as domestic, it was possible to do a very large issue that a few weeks ago could not have been contemplated," Warburg said.

Meanwhile, bankers said Britain was still considering a dollar bond issue, though it may eventually choose French francs or yen. Initial talk is for \$4 billion to \$5 billion of five- or seven-year bonds, priced to yield 20 to 25 basis points more than U.S. government debt.

Italy is also said by bankers to be keen to increase its foreign exchange reserves by selling dollar bonds.

Besieged Sterling Faces Further Woes

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sterling would rebound on any signs of an economic recovery or higher interest rates, but there is little prospect of either, currency traders say, leaving Britain's beleaguered pound to drift lower.

"Normally when a currency has a big fall, you look for a correction, but with sterling I still see it grinding downwards," said Andrew Dobson, currency strategist with Credit Suisse First Boston.

There is little on the horizon that looks like it could arrest sterling's fall anytime soon.

"There is a great long list of uncertainties surrounding the pound," said Paul Temperton, chief currency economist at Merrill Lynch Europe. Among them, he cites weak consumer confidence, a government deficit that is "out of control," a large current account deficit and the strong possibility of further interest rate cuts.

Neither the 1 percentage point cut in interest rates nor the spending plans announced Thursday by Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer, are seen as having much impact on the timing of the recovery.

"Those steps are not enough to bring the recovery along any faster or to forestall further cuts in interest rates," said Avinash Persaud, senior currency economist with UBS Phillips & Drew.

Some analysts also see sterling suffering from worries over the increasingly precarious political position of Prime Minister John Major. The current scandal involving the sale of arms to Iraq threatens to weaken an already feeble government, and meanwhile there are new challenges looming for Mr. Major over such things as the ratification of the Maastricht treaty.

"It will put the government under great pressure to get some sort of feel-good factor into the economy to take attention away from its political problems," said Adrian Cunningham, economic adviser at Bank of America. That, he said, may make Mr. Major all the more

eager to slash interest rates to get the recovery under way.

As it is, most economists are predicting that base lending rates will be cut to 6 percent by the middle of next year, and even then the economy will remain pallid.

Against that backdrop, currency analysts see the pound falling to record lows against the Deutsche mark, hitting 2.30 DM late next year, compared with Friday's rate of 2.4261 DM. Sterling has already shed nearly one-quarter of its value against the dollar, and the trend is expected to continue. Most analysts look for the pound to bottom out at around \$1.30, on Friday, starting traded at \$1.5503.

A more pessimistic scenario, in which the British economy responds no quicker to lower interest rates than has the U.S. economy, could mean sterling being dragged down even more. Mr. Temperton of Merrill Lynch Europe predicted that a series of British interest rate cuts and an economy that refuses to come out of its stall could push sterling as low as 2 DM. Against the dollar, it could hit \$1.20.

The last time the pound was worth \$1.20 was in 1985, the same year it hit its all-time low against the U.S. currency at just slightly above \$1. It is worth noting, however, that no one is now predicting a revisiting of that level.

Another casualty of falling interest rates in Britain is sterling's re-entry into the exchange-rate mechanism. With the gap between German and British interest rates yawning ever wider, most analysts expect that sterling will not be able to return to the currency grid until sometime well into 1994 at the earliest. By then, they reason, the gap may have closed.

Life outside the exchange-rate mechanism will soon be a solitary existence for Britain. Italy is widely expected to rejoin the mechanism as early as next month. Many analysts see that rejoining coming during the Edinburgh summit of European Community leaders scheduled for Dec. 11-12.

Italy's re-entry will likely come See POUND, Page 11

A Starker Outlook for Germany

By Brandon Mitcheer

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's official council of economic advisers, in its annual forecast to be released Monday, has given the starkest outlook yet for the country's economy. The council said Western Germany would show no real growth next year and Eastern Germany just 6.5 percent.

The forecasts, which are a good deal more negative than the prognosis released by the country's five leading economic think tanks in October, were leaked to the German wire service DPA on Sunday and are to be presented to Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday.

The influential council, sometimes called the five wise men, also criticized the government's handling of German unification. "Our fiscal policy must regain trust and defuse doubts that it is capable of rising to the challenge," the economists said in the report. Herbert Hax, a Cologne professor who heads the council, told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper that the report was a call on West Germans to tighten their belts to help finance unity.

The wise men forecast 1993 inflation at 3.5 percent in Western Germany and 8.5 to 9.0 percent in the five eastern states, well above the Bundesbank's medium-term goal. Unemployment was seen rising by an average 100,000 in all of Germany next year. West German joblessness alone will increase by about 250,000, primarily in industry, they said.

For 1992, the wise men lowered their expectations to 1.5 percent growth in Western Germany, adjusted for inflation, and 7 percent in Eastern Germany.

The other "wise men" are Horst Siebert, from the Kiel economic think tank; Rüdiger

Pohl, from the University of Hagen; Rolf Peskoven, from the University of Mainz; and Jürgen Donges, from the University of Cologne.

The report of the five wise men adds to pressure on the federal government, which has been subjected to increasingly vocal criticism for its apparent inability to gauge the full cost of transfers to the East.

Der Spiegel, a weekly news magazine, in

In October, Germany's five leading economic research institutes predicted that West German economic growth would slow to 0.5 percent and that growth in Eastern Germany would total 7 percent.

While more pessimistic than prior forecasts, that report was attacked for being too optimistic.

Waigel Plans Home Sales

A plan by Mr. Waigel to sell hundreds of thousands of homes owned by heavily indebted East German housing corporations was criticized Sunday by a fellow cabinet minister, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Housing Minister Irgard Schwätzer said the proposal was acceptable only as a last resort, while the opposition Social Democrats accused the government of not having clear plans for dealing with the costs of unification.

The Finance Ministry said the government was considering selling the homes in Eastern Germany to speed up the privatization of the corporations.

The houses would be offered to their current tenants first, then to other East Germans, the magazine said. It said the ministry would try to keep the homes out of the hands of West German speculators.

But Achim Grossmann of the opposition Social Democratic Party warned that most East Germans did not have the money to buy their apartments.

The aim of the plan would be to dissolve the giant, formerly communist-owned corporations, which have debts of about \$1 billion Deutsche marks (\$32.5 billion), and stimulate the building sector in the east.

Official advisers now expect no growth in the West German economy next year.

Monday's editions branded Finance Minister Theo Waigel the "Minister of Debt" and predicted that Mr. Waigel's days in the cabinet were numbered, or should be. "The entire medium-term fiscal plan is based on over-rosy expectations," the magazine said.

Germans have also been disconcerted this week by the specter of an eventual currency reform. Meinhard Miegel, head of the Bonn-based Institute on the Economy and Society, warned that the burden of funding a ballooning federal deficit could overstrain the economy and make an effective devaluation of the Deutsche mark necessary down the road.

"People expect too much," he said in an interview with Der Spiegel. "The citizen does not pay high enough taxes in relation to what he expects of the government."

Will Free Trade Slip Next Over Bananas?

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The European Community and the United States might be at one another's throats over oilseeds today, but for Germany, the most heinous threat to free trade tomorrow revolves around bananas.

At issue is an EC Commission plan that critics say could spark a new trade war between Europe and the Third World by forcing by including Germany in a protectionist bloc that favors imports of smaller, higher-priced bananas from some of Europe's former colonies at the expense of Latin American exporters.

The worst nightmare of negotiators for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is that they somehow reach a compromise on EC oilseeds subsidies, which are

holding up a broad global trade deal, only to slip on the banana dispute. Separate task forces were to confront the oilseeds and banana issues this week in Brussels.

"Consider the great damage this scheme would cause to Central and South America," said Hermann Schlöder, an official in the German Agriculture Ministry who specializes in Latin America. Consumption in Western Germany averages 16 kilograms (35 pounds) per person a year; the EC average is 11 kilograms per year. In Eastern Germany, where the banana has come to symbolize the attainability of previously forbidden fruit, consumers eat an average of 25 kilograms a year.

In addition to restricting trade, critics say, the commission plan would impose a new indirect tax on German consumers at a time when

they are already struggling with the runaway cost of reunification.

Critics maintain that the protectionist EC plan contradicts the very nature of GATT, which seeks to dismantle barriers to free trade.

"It would set a precedent for other countries to plead for special exceptions," Mr. Schlöder said. "Japan would want a rule on rice, South Korea on beef. It would inevitably lead to an erosion."

The banana war is an odd offshoot of EC integration, which is programmed to eliminate internal barriers to trade at the beginning of 1993. But Britain, France and Spain, which currently restrict the importation of cheap bananas, fear for the livelihood of their former

See BANANAS, Page 11

THE TRIB INDEX. International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending November 13, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100. Includes charts for World Index, Asia/Pacific, Europe, and North America, and a table for Industrial Sectors/Weekend close.

Frankfurt Notebook

Hypothesis Seeks A Headquarters

FRANKFURT — Future home of the European Central Bank? With Maastricht all but Maast-wrecked, deciding where to put the headquarters of a hypothesis probably isn't Europe's first priority. The controversial issue is supposed to be decided by the end of the year, however, and will be on the table when European Community leaders meet next month in Edinburgh.

Until then, the rumor mill churns. News that the Bank for International Settlements in Basel was buying up adjacent properties, for example, has led some to speculate about a temporary site in the Swiss border city where European central bank governors meet anyway once a month. Switzerland is not an EC member. BIS officials dismiss the notion, describing the expansion as a purely internal matter, but the option cannot be ruled out.

Frankfurt, which some residents call Manhattan after its skyscrapers and the river Main, bills itself in a slick campaign as the "natural choice" to host the future Euro-Fed. Other cities in the running include London, Paris and Amsterdam, and unofficially, Bonn.

Most Germans say the Bundesbank's stability in the eye of the recent currency storm makes the choice for Frankfurt obvious, but others make just the opposite argument. After the humiliation suffered by Britain, Italy and Spain, "allegiances are changing," according to Nigel Szambel, spokesman for the Lord Mayor, questioning the permanence of the Bundesbank's role model status. "It has done Germany well, but the rest of Europe isn't necessarily like Germany," he said.

But as a spokesman for the Bundesbank noted, "politicians have the last word." Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made his support for Frankfurt clear, even going so far as to link Germany's ratification of the Maastricht treaty to the choice of the central bank location. Significantly, the upper house of parliament is to cast the final vote on Maastricht a week after the Edinburgh summit.

Bonn, though officially a noncandidate, still counts as a potential compromise location. Since Mr. Kohl supports Frankfurt, "we know we don't have a chance," said Markus Schütz, Bonn's director of strategic planning. Nevertheless, the planned relocation of some of the German government to Berlin at the end of the decade, the same time the Euro-Fed is due to be created, gives the idea merit.

A Mighty Throng of Jobless Workers

IG Metall, often described as the western world's mightiest labor union, has 3.6 million members in the German metals and automotive industries. But additionally, two years of German unification have made it "the world's largest union of the unemployed," Franz Steinkühler, IG Metall president, noted last week.

The union counts 850,000 members in Eastern Germany, but union-negotiated contracts currently apply to only 200,000, according to Mr. Steinkühler.

He said plant closings had led to a "massive membership decline" in the five eastern states, where unemployment, early retirement and a host of make-work programs account for about 40 percent of the working-age population.

Speaking Czech With a Metallic Ring

Talk about close ties between businessmen and government officials! When Vaclav Klaus, minister president of the Czech republic, came to Frankfurt to talk with business journalists, he did so in the rooms of Metallgesellschaft AG, which does about 60 million Deutsche marks (\$38 million) a year in business with Czechoslovakia.

Closer yet, Michael Guthef, managing director of Metallbank GmbH, a trade financing unit of Metallgesellschaft, is the honorary consul general for the Czech republic in Frankfurt. "We go you back," a spokesman said about the company's ties with Czechoslovakia, which is to split into Czech and Slovak republics in 1993.

Mr. Klaus was optimistic about his republic's prospects for attracting foreign investment after the split. "I read that some potential investors are taking a wait-and-see approach. If 10 percent of them wait, so what? That's no problem because the demand is still larger than the absorption capacity of the republic," he said.

Brandon Mitcheer

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 13.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

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- Transition in the U.S.
GATT negotiations
Slaughter in Sarajevo
Mideast Peace Talks
Maastricht Ratification
Reform in China

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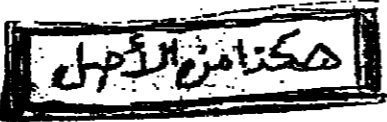
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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

M-2 Surge Dims Hope Of Rate Cut

NEW YORK — The surge in U.S. money supply is dampening what little hope remains that the Federal Reserve will cut interest rates, economists say.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

day, but prices still ended higher on the week, bolstered by the generally successful quarterly refunding. The new 30-year bond sold at the refunding ended Friday at 100 21/32 to yield 7.56 percent.

Air France Asserts That EC's Brittan Favors BA

PARIS — Air France said Sunday that its chairman, Bernard Attali, had protested to the EC Commission over what the French carrier sees as favoritism towards British Airways by the British competition commissioner.

share of take-off and landing slots at London's Gatwick Airport, he said. The TAT deal, which gives BA complete control of the airline from April 1997, came two years after the Commission ordered Air France to give up its own stake in TAT for four years on competition grounds, Mr. Attali said.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 16-20

Table with columns: Date, Event, Location. Lists economic events for Asia, Europe, and Americas from Nov 16 to 20.

GATT: Talks Are Near Success, if Politics Will Allow

(Continued from page 1) as within the boundaries set by the previously accepted reform of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy. His move followed the public debate involving the angry departure and subsequent return of Ray MacSharry as chief Community farm negotiator.

Advertisement for Learjet 60 featuring an image of the aircraft and text: 'Deluxe high-rise office space, going fast. The Learjet 60 provides a spacious office with a panoramic view of the business world below.'

POUND: Downward Path Ahead

(Continued from first finance page) Other analysts insist that the re-arrangement will not come until later. They argue that European leaders, who are determined to use the Edinburgh summit as yet another stage from which to talk up the wonders of closer European integration, is hardly the place to admit that some economies have gone awry and that the exchange-rate mechanism once again needs fixing.

BANANAS: The Next Dispute?

(Continued from first finance page) colonies if local distributors were allowed to import Latin American bananas through Germany. Headed by Jacques Delors, a Frenchman who is also accused of interfering in the oilseed dispute, the commission has proposed beefing up the protection for bananas. This would be done by establishing a Community-wide quota and tariff system that would in effect provide a guaranteed market for the Third World bananas and double the price on those from Latin America.

Vertical text on the right margin, possibly a page number or index reference.

Allied to Sell Holding In Santai to China Firm

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG—Allied Group said Sunday it has agreed to sell a stake, and an option for a controlling interest, in Santai Manufacturing to Shenzhen Electronics Group, a state-owned Chinese industrial conglomerate.
 Allied Group said that through two transactions valued at about 350 million Hong Kong dollars (\$45.5 million), Shenzhen Electronics Group may take a 50.8 percent stake in Santai, a maker of telecommunications and electronic goods.
 The deal would cut Allied Industries International's holding in Santai to 24.2 percent from 70.3 percent. Allied Industries is a subsidiary of Allied Group, which is the Malaysian businessman Lee Ming Tee's main investment vehicle.
 It is the third sale of Allied Group interests to mainland Chinese-controlled companies since August, when the Hong Kong government appointed an inspector to investigate Allied Group for asset shuffling and stock transactions.
 Under the agreement, Santai will buy an 11.17 percent stake in Dongguan SEG Industrial Garden Construction Co. from Shenzhen Electronics for 102 million Hong Kong dollars, payable through the issue of 51 million new Santai shares at 2 dollars each. These shares represent 15.8 percent of Santai's enlarged capital.
 Allied Industries will also grant an option to Shenzhen Electronics to buy a further 113 million Santai shares from Allied Industries, representing 35 percent of Santai's enlarged capital, at 2.20 dollars each.
Li's Lippo Stake Grows
 Cheung Kong (Holdings) will increase its stake in Lippo Ltd. to about 12.61 percent from 6.02 percent by subscribing to a 200 million dollar convertible note, news services reported from Hong Kong.
 Cheung Kong, the main investment vehicle of Li Ka-shing, intends to hold the note and its current stake as a long-term investment, said Lippo, which is controlled by Indonesia's Rindy family. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

By Agency France-Press

Amsterdam

Share prices posted modest gains as investors turned their attention to cyclical stocks.
 The CBS all-share index gained 1.1 points during the week to close at 194.70 points on Friday.
 Volume of stocks and bonds traded rose to 13.7 billion guilders from 11.5 billion the previous week.
 Bargain-hunters focused on Hunter Douglas, Philips, Hoogovens and Pakhoed.
 Kempen & Co. said the short-term outlook for the market was favorable with meaningful interest rate cuts on the horizon in Europe.

Frankfurt

A firm dollar and hopes for a rally of the German economy attracted a number of foreign investors and sent share prices higher.
 The DAX spot trend index gained 4.1 percent during the week to close Friday at 1,548.52 points.
 Volume on the eight German exchanges hit 27.72 billion Deutsche marks, sharply up from 19.20 billion the previous week.

Demand was concentrated on leading shares. Engineering, steel and auto issues all made gains.

Hong Kong

Share prices gained ground despite continued wrangling between Britain and China over the demarcation of the colony ahead of China's takeover in 1997.
 The Hang Seng Index gained 51.55 points or 0.82 percent during the week to close at 6,366.56 points on Friday.

London

Stock prices were mixed but the trend remained firm after Thursday's statement on the economy by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont.
 The FT-SE index of 100 leading shares fell 5.2 points or 0.2 percent during the week to 2,697.5 points.
 The FT-30 index rose 16.2 points or 0.8 percent to 2,021.6 as dealers saw Mr. Lamont's measures as better for smaller companies.

Milan

Share prices posted solid gains as the Italian central bank cut its discount rate by one point to 13 percent.
 The MIB index gained 51 points or 5.94 percent during the week to close at 909 points. Average daily volume rose to 130 million shares from 120 million the previous week.
 Analysts said investors took the interest rate cut as a sign that the Italian economy is coming around.

Volume rose to 130 million shares from 120 million the previous week.

Paris

Share prices rose marginally on the Bourse during a four-day trading week.
 The CAC-40 index gained 3.18 points during the week to close at 1,796.80 on Friday.
 Analysts said investors were encouraged by the trend toward lower interest rates in Europe but they said the outlook for French economic growth remains poor.

Singapore

Share prices rose across the board on the Singapore stock exchange in active trading. Malaysian stocks, continuing their run, accounted for about 90 percent of the total volume.
 The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 33.68 points to close at 1,446.80 points on Friday.
 Volume for the week was the highest in about seven months at 1.05 billion shares worth 1.58 billion Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices tumbled amid political uncertainty and under pressure of Japanese economic recovery.
 The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues in the major first section closed at 16,330.79 yen Friday, down 539.02 yen or 3.2 percent for the week.
 Daily volume averaged 228 million shares, up from the preceding week's 171 million.

Zurich

The Zurich stock exchange finished lower in lackluster trading.
 The Swiss Performance Index shed 11.21 points during the week to close at 1,155.38 points on Friday.

Italy Sets \$20 Billion Sell-Off

MILAN—The Italian government, buoyed by its success in driving tough budget cuts through parliament, has unveiled a plan for sweeping privatizations of state companies to cut the country's huge public debt.

Included in the program, published Saturday night, are the sale of a majority stake in the state insurance company INA, which the government says could be privatized within six to eight months and bring in 7 trillion lire; and the sale of significant stakes in the electricity company ENEL and companies controlled by the energy group ENI. These would follow over the next two years, earning the state a further 20 trillion lire, or 27 trillion lire (\$20 billion) in all.

At the same time, the state industrial holding IRI will unload its bank interests in Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Banca di Roma, bringing in 12 million lire in 1993-1994, as well as stakes in activities ranging from the telecommunications company Stet to the food producer SME.

But IRI's own financial problems are so grave that all the funds it raises will go toward balancing its own books.

According to state radio, the two houses of parliament have one month in which to make comments on the plan, after which the cabinet will begin putting it into effect.

All privatization methods are being considered, the plan said, including the public offer system by which all minority share-holdings have to be bid for as well as the stake on offer.

Italy may also retain a "golden share" to ensure ultimate government control over companies operating public services.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Firms to Build Plant in Iran

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches)—Kobe Steel Ltd., Marubeni Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. have signed an agreement with Iran to build a steel processing plant in the country, according to a published report Sunday.
 The plant will be used by Iran's state-owned steel company, Nihon Keizai Shimbun said. The plant will cost Iran 52 billion yen (\$426 million), which will be paid in five-year installments, it said. The plant is expected to be completed by the end of 1994.
 Last week, Japan expressed reluctance to sharply curb shipments of high-tech equipment to Iran, as the United States wants its allies to do. Iran's massive effort to rebuild its economy provides a potentially lucrative market for a Japanese industrial sector surviving for orders, and Iran's oil is critical for Japan's industry. (Bloomberg, LAT)

Vatican Predicts a Record Deficit

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Vatican expects its deficit to rise to a record \$91.7 million in 1993, largely because of the inclusion of pension fund spending for the first time.
 Vatican spending was estimated at \$177.8 million and revenue at \$86.1 million, the Vatican's financial chief, Cardinal Edmund Szoka, said in a report to a committee overseeing church finances.

Japan Panel Questions Beer Deal

TOKYO (Reuters)—Japan's Fair Trade Commission is questioning a planned tie-up between Anheuser-Busch Cos. and Japan's Kirin Brewery Co., in view of the anti-monopoly law, Asahi Shimbun said.
 The newspaper said the FTC has expressed concern that the plan by the two companies to establish a joint venture in Japan to sell Budweiser beer might affect fair competition in beer sales, as Kirin holds a major share of Japan's beer market.

World Bank Is Target of Protests

DHAKA (Reuters)—World Bank President Lewis Preston began a three-day visit to Bangladesh on Sunday marked by demonstrations against the bank's call for more privatization of industry.
 Nearly 500 members of the "Resistance Network," a women's organization, staged a protest in Dhaka on Sunday. Opposition activists said they were planning more protests on Monday.

TNT Stays Mum on Plans for Ansett

SYDNEY (Combined Dispatches)—TNT Ltd., the troubled Australian transport group, has received expressions of interest from "a considerable way to go" before any deal can be achieved, TNT's chief executive said Sunday.
 Speculation has concentrated on Cathay Pacific Airways, Singapore Airlines and British Airways.
 "I think the minute we have some firm and serious plans we will be putting them out promptly to our shareholders," said David Mortimer. Ansett is owned 50 percent by TNT and 50 percent by News Corp.

For the Record

Technologies Resources Industries of Malaysia has received Cambodia's approval to set up a telecommunications network there. (AP)

Alcatel Alsthom, the Paris based communications, power and transportation systems group reported consolidated net sales for the first nine months of 1992 of FF 117.5 billion, up 6% from the same period in 1991. This increase takes into account the Group's evolution since the beginning of 1991, in particular the acquisitions of Rockwell's Transmission Division, Canada Wire, and AEG Kabel, as well as the disposal of the mailroom activities.

6% rise in nine months sales

Orders for the first nine months 1992 amounted to FF 123.6 billion compared to FF 119.4 billion for the same period in 1991. Orders represented 105% of sales, compared to 102% for the first half 1992, and brought the order backlog up to FF 143.9 billion as of September 30, 1992, compared to FF 140.7 billion at June 30, 1992.

Alcatel Alsthom is one of the world's largest suppliers of equipment and systems for the communications, power and transportation sectors. Alcatel Alsthom shares trade on major European Stock Exchanges, as well as in ADR form on the New York Stock Exchange, where prices may be accessed on Reuters Equity 2000 service under the symbol AIA.

(in millions of French Francs)	1992	1991
Communications systems	79,044 (11)	75,645
Energy and transportation (2)	20,964	18,722
Electrical engineering	1,167	10,492
Batteries	2,421	2,463
Services	4,992	4,923
Inter-group sales	(1,720)	(1,480)
TOTAL	117,468	110,765

(1) Of which: Network systems: 38%; Cables: 32%; Radiocommunications, space and defense: 10%; Business systems: 10%; Others: 10%.
 (2) Sales of GEC Alsthom taken at 50%.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Eurobond Yields		Nov. 11	Nov. 4
U.S. 5 yrs & over		7.27	7.24
U.S. 5 yrs to 5 yrs		6.48	6.51
U.S. 5 yrs to 3 yrs		6.48	6.48
French 3 months less than 5 yrs		9.48	10.23
French 3 months less than 3 yrs		8.28	9.47
Ital. 5 yrs less than 5 yrs		12.61	13.92
Spanish 3 months less than 5 yrs		11.68	11.36
ECU 5 yrs & over		8.57	9.04
ECU 5 yrs to 5 yrs		8.56	9.01
Can. & Mex 5 yrs		7.71	7.51
Aus. & New 5 yrs		8.71	8.29
N.Z. & Ind 5 yrs		7.86	7.15
Yen, last 5 yrs		5.83	5.63
Yen, last 3 yrs		4.36	4.38

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales		Nov. 12	Nov. 4
Strasbourg	75.8	1,554.10	1,548.00
Frankfurt	26.78	51.72	46.60
ECU	4,374.0	2,483.9	1,838.00
Other	14,879.0	9,661.0	11,163.0

Source: Euroclear, Credit.

Libor Rates		Nov. 13	Nov. 13
U.S. 1-month		3.00%	3.00%
U.S. 3-month		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 6-month		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 1-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 2-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 3-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 4-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 5-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 7-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 10-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 15-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 20-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 25-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 30-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 35-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 40-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 45-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 50-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 55-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 60-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 65-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 70-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 75-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 80-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 85-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 90-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 95-year		3.17%	3.17%
U.S. 100-year		3.17%	3.17%

Source: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 13. (Continued)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Net
AAOI	12.00	11.50	11.75	+100
AAWW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AB	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ABW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AC	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ACW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AD	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ADW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AE	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AEW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AF	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AFW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AG	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AGW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AH	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AHW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AI	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AIW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AJ	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AJW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AK	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AKW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AL	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ALW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AM	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AMW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AN	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ANW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AO	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AOW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AP	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
APW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AQ	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AQW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AR	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ARW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AS	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ASW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AT	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
ATW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AV	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AVW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AWW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AX	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AXW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AY	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AYW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AZ	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
AZW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BA	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BAW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BB	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BBW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BC	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BCW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BD	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BDW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BE	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BEW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BF	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BFW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BG	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BGW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BH	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BHW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BI	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BIW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BJ	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BJW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BK	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BKW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BL	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BLW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BM	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BMW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BN	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BNW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BO	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BOW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BP	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BPW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BQ	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BQW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BR	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BRW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BS	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BSW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BT	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BTW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BU	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BUW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BV	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BVW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BWV	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BX	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BXW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BY	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BYW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BZ	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
BZW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
CA	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
CAW	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
CB	1.00	0.95	0.98	+200
CBW	1.00	0.95	0.	

MONDAY SPORTS TENNIS

SIDELINES

Ozaki Beats Langer in Japan Golf

GOTEMBA, Japan (AP) — Japan's Masashi (Jumbo) Ozaki won the Visa Taiheiyo Club Masters golf tournament Sunday by one stroke as Germany's Bernhard Langer missed a long birdie putt on the final hole.

5 More Entries for America's Cup

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Britain has sailed back into the America's Cup fold and a last-minute batch of foreign challenges for 1995 includes the first-ever entry from South Africa.

The San Diego Yacht Club accepted five more challenges for the 1995 regatta. Four more syndicates have posted the non-refundable fee and have been accepted, subject to verification of certain criteria.

The five new confirmed challenges are from the Cascade Yacht Club of Britain, on the Isle of Wight; the Royal Cape Yacht Club of South Africa, the Australia Yacht Club, the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron and the Yacht Club de Antibes of France.

France Beats Finland in Cup Soccer

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Pierre Papin and Eric Cantona scored first-half goals as France beat Finland, 2-1, Saturday night in a qualifying match for the 1994 World Cup.

France (2-1) is third in Europe's Group 6, trailing Sweden (3-0) and Bulgaria (2-1), which has a better goal differential. Austria is 1-1 while Ireland is 0-2 and Finland is 0-3.

In Bucharest, Emil Nemesek scored on a penalty kick with nine minutes left to give Czechoslovakia a 1-1 tie against Romania in a Group 4 match. Romania got a 48th-minute goal from forward Ilie Dumitrescu.

For the Record

Praveen Amre hit a century in his test debut Sunday, leading India to a 23-run lead in Durban after the first innings of its first official test against South Africa.

Liz McColgan of Britain easily won the Tokyo International Women's Marathon on Sunday in 2 hours, 27 minutes, 38 seconds. Katrin Dörre of Germany finished second, about 2 1/2 minutes behind, with Ramelia Buranglova of Russia third.

Spain beat Italy, 136-123, in an all-star basketball game between top foreign players in Europe's two best professional leagues as Andre Turner, who played last year for the NBA Washington Bullets, scored 24 points and Arvydas Sabonis of Lithuania got 22 points and 15 rebounds.

World Boxing Council delegates have voted to require boxers in future championship fights to undergo testing for the virus that causes AIDS a month before their title bouts. The WBC is the first athletic organization known to require such testing.

Little League's board of directors decided against placing restrictions on the Philippines' program despite last summer's World Series scandal.

Dick MacLean, coach of the NFL's New England Patriots, underwent successful surgery for acute diverticulitis in which a diseased portion of his lower colon was removed.

Miguel Indurain, 28, the two-time Tour de France winner, married his childhood sweetheart, Marisa Lopez de Goyenkotz, in a private ceremony in Pamplona, Spain.

England's first Sunday of jump racing was marred when a horse Five Lamps, ridden by Nikolay Amelchenko of Russia, collapsed and died after crossing the finish line at Cheltenham.

Waldemar Malak, 22, a weight lifting bronze medal winner at the Barcelona Olympics, was killed in a car accident early Saturday near his home town of Gdansk, Poland, police said.

Ernst Happel, 66, the coach of Austria's national soccer team, died Saturday of cancer. One of the most successful and most colorful coaches in Europe, he had led the Netherlands to a second-place finish behind Argentina in the 1978 World Cup.

Porter Sets Record With 73-Pointers

The Associated Press Terry Porter has set a National Basketball Association record by making all seven of his 3-point shots in a game, and matched his career high with 40 points as he led the unbeaten Portland Trail Blazers

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Porter's 23 fourth-quarter points over the Golden State Warriors made the most ever allowed in a quarter by the Warriors and the most ever scored by a Portland player in a quarter.

Porter's shooting exhibition included 25 fourth-quarter points to rally the Blazers. He eclipsed by one Chuck Person's previous record for most 3-point attempts in a game with 40 misses.

Chris Mullin led the Warriors with 35 points.

Porter's 23 fourth-quarter points was the most ever allowed in a quarter by the Warriors and the most ever scored by a Portland player in a quarter.

Heat 104, Hornets 95: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Rony Sakelby had 27 points and 13 rebounds as Miami overcame a 13-point half-time deficit.

Alonzo Mourning, the No. 2 pick in the draft who finally signed a contract last week, fouled out with 10:44 left in his home debut and second NBA game. He scored 10 points, had four rebounds and blocked three shots.

Nets 124, Magic 113: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Chris Morris scored a season-high 32 points and grabbed 13 rebounds as the Nets took command in the first half and stopped a three-game losing streak.

The Magic, which had won three of their first four games, ran into first half problems when Shaquille O'Neal got into foul trouble.

O'Neal had 29 with 15 rebounds.

Bulls 117, Nuggets 84: In Chicago, Michael Jordan scored 18 points in just 22 minutes as his team breezed past Denver.

The defeat was the Nuggets' ninth straight in Chicago, where they last won in January 1984.

Knicks 85, Celtics 86: In New York, John Starks scored 21 points and the Knicks overcame miserable shooting and a 10-point fourth-quarter deficit to beat Boston.

Reggie Lewis scored 12 of his 22 points in the third quarter, shutting



Alonzo Mourning's debut didn't keep the Hornets from being stingy.

the Celtics into a 67-61 lead going into the final 12 minutes.

The Knicks, who made only 31.5 percent of their shots in the game, started the fourth quarter by missing 10 of their first 12 attempts, falling behind 73-63 with 8:16 left. Anthony Mason then scored six points in a 16-5 spurt.

Borg, 'Virtually Broke,' Admits He Used Cocaine

Stockholm — The former tennis star Bjorn Borg has admitted in a broadcast interview that he has experimented with cocaine, but denied ever having been a "cocaine sniffer, junkie or dealer."

The interview on Swedish television on Saturday night was the first time Borg, 36, had admitted there was any truth in persistent allegations that he had missed drugs.

"I have tried cocaine," said the five-time Wimbledon champion. "But I am not a cocaine sniffer, junkie or dealer."

Borg, 36, who early this year resumed a comeback he started in 1991, denied several times in the past that he used cocaine. In 1990, Borg won a lawsuit against the Swedish monthly magazine Z, which published the allegations by Janicke Bjorling, Borg's former companion.

"Her allegations are false and shameless," Borg said when the lawsuit was filed in a Stockholm District Court in 1989. Earlier that year, Borg had said: "I hate drugs. I hate what drugs do to young people, and I would never touch it."

Bjorling, who gave birth to Borg's son, claimed in Z that Borg used cocaine on numerous occasions after they met in 1984. She said Borg offered her cocaine for the first time in the United States in August 1984.

Borg sued Z for more than \$670,000. In Sweden, lawsuits involving more than \$100,000 are unusual.

"At that time I thought it was best not to say anything," Borg said in the interview, adding that if the defamation suit had failed "Swedish magazines would have felt free to write anything they liked about anybody."

In the broadcast interview, Borg said he used cocaine a long time ago, during his time with Bjorling. He said he had broken his silence now in order to answer allegations in a book by his former business partner, Lars Skarke, and to promote his own book about life since he quit professional tennis in the early 1980s.

Borg also said, "I'm virtually broke."

Winner of five straight Wimbledon titles from 1976 to 1980, six French Open crowns and 51 other titles, Borg was estimated to have earned at least \$75 million in prize money and endorsements by the

time he first retired from tennis in 1983.

In February 1989, Borg was admitted to hospital in Milan, suffering from an overdose of sleeping pills. He later denied that he had attempted suicide or that he had a drug problem.

Later that year his fashion empire collapsed. Skarke filed a lawsuit against Borg, asking for more than \$50 million in damages for breach of contract. That lawsuit is pending.

Lars Mattsson, Borg's lawyer, said other lawsuits against Borg totaled between \$5.4 million and \$10 million.

A Milan court this month ordered Borg to pay \$20,000 a month

alimony to his estranged wife, Lorenzana Berta.

Borg, who lost all eight first-round matches in ATP tournaments this year without winning a set, also said in the television interview that he would play next year despite the setbacks.

"I really enjoy playing tennis," he said. "I hope to play Grand Slam tournaments again next year in addition to other ATP tournaments and senior events."

Borg is now ranked in the low 700s on the ATP computer and would have to qualify or rely on a wild card by the organizers to get into a Grand Slam tournament if he does not improve his ranking.

(AP, Reuters)

Krajicek Wins EC Title, Spot in Frankfurt Final

ANTWERP, Belgium — Richard Krajicek overpowered Australian underdog Mark Woodford, 6-2, 6-2, Sunday to win the European Championship.

In a final pitting power against touch, it was no contest. Krajicek served a dozen aces and whipped passing shots past Woodford almost at leisure to win his second ATP tournament of the year.

It moved Krajicek, seeded sixth here, into the ATP top 10 ranking for the first time. The 20-year-old had been ranked 13th.

Victory also gave Krajicek a belated invitation to the ATP season ending World Championship in Frankfurt, which opens Tuesday.

Krajicek edged the world's No. 1, Jim Courier by 4-6, 6-4, 7-5 on Saturday, less than 24 hours after saving a matchpoint and then winning in a third-set tiebreaker against third-seed Steffi Graf in the Virginia Slims of Philadelphia.

Double ace Woodford beat second-seeded Michael Chang 7-6 (7-5), 6-3 Saturday after downing five-time champion Ivan Lendl in straight sets.

Lendl withdrew Saturday from the ATP World Championship because of a groin injury. He was replaced by Krajicek.

Boris Becker withdrew from the "Big Four" tennis exhibition Saturday

in Rome and returned home to Germany with what was suspected to be food poisoning just three days before the start of the \$2.5 million ATP finals in Frankfurt.

Andre Agassi, ranked ninth, withdrew last week because of an upper thigh injury.

Marc Rosset of Switzerland overpowered Carl-Uwe Steeb of Germany, 6-2, 6-2, Sunday to win Kremlin Cup tournament.

The eighth-seeded Rosset, who won the Olympic gold medal last summer in Barcelona, broke the fifth-seeded Steeb's serve four times and hit five aces to win the match in only 1 hour, 4 minutes.

The final was played at Moscow's Olympic Stadium before a crowd of 10,000 that included Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Vice President Alexander Rutskoy, both avid amateur tennis players.

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario upset Gabriela Sabatini, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, to advance to Sunday's title match against top-seeded Steffi Graf in the Virginia Slims of Philadelphia.

Graf crushed Olympic nemesis Jennifer Capriati, 6-0, 6-1, earlier Saturday.

The third-seeded Sanchez Vicario broke the No. 2 Sabatini's service 11 times, including seven straight times in the second and third sets. Sabatini broke Sanchez Vicario eight times.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 13.

(Continued)

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for OTC Consolidated trading, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Large table with multiple columns for various stock market data, including prices, volume, and changes for numerous companies.

ZURICH • LISBON • BRITAIN • AMSTERDAM • BARCELONA • TORONTO • MIAMI • HONG KONG • SEATTLE • LONDON • VIENNA • TOKYO • ISLE OF MAN • AMSTERDAM • JERSEY • LIECHTENSTEIN • VANCOUVER • MONTREAL

Royal Trust advertisement with logo, headline 'Royal Trust Opens Up The World To You.', and contact information for their Open World Service.

MONDAY SPORTS BOXING

Bowe May Fight Foreman Next in Beijing

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS—The bruises and welts on Riddick Bowe's body from the brutal fight with Evander Holyfield were barely 12 hours old when Rock Newman and Dan Duva began plotting the future of the new heavyweight champion, a future that could include a fight in Beijing next spring.

In the best-case scenario, Bowe would defend his title against George Foreman in China, perhaps in March, then put it on the line again late in the summer in London against Britain's Lennox Lewis, the No. 1 contender and the man who defeated Bowe for the Olympic super heavyweight gold medal in 1988.

Newman and Duva have already signed an agreement that stipulates that the new champ will commit to a bout with Lewis and his promoter, Dan Duva, by Dec. 16. Should the sides fail to reach a deal by then, there would be a purse bid on Jan. 2, and the World Boxing Council likely would strip Bowe of his title and award it to Lewis.

But Newman and Duva agreed Saturday that a Bowe-Lewis fight would bring a much bigger payday if each man fights another opponent first. And if Bowe fights a relatively low-risk bout with the 43-year-old Foreman in China, he'll be looking at two multimillion-dollar fights instead of just one high-risk payday with Lewis.

Lewis, after signing the agreement and after knocking out Razor Ruddock, wants to fight Bowe first. But Newman said his reasoning was, "Look, that was a great knockout for Lennox and a great knockout for Bowe. All of Europe has a hero now they can cheer for. But Lennox has yet to become quite the household name that would make this the bonanza we would want this to be."

Duva, who is in the midst of a three-fight deal with Bowe and Newman in addition to promoting Lewis, said, "From the business point of view, Rock's position is well-taken. But on the other hand, Lennox fought Razor Ruddock, which was a risky fight, on the condition that he get the next shot. Both have a legitimate point of view. I'm going to try to get them together and see if there's something they both can live with."

Newman said he hasn't ruled out fighting Lewis first.

As with any grand boxing project, there are complications and possibilities. Foreman reportedly has a multifight deal with cable television's Home Box Office and is due to fight Jan. 16 against Felyx Coetzee, a source who has talked to Foreman said Saturday that Foreman may not be committed to the deal, and would be more interested in getting one more title shot.

Foreman, more than any heavyweight, is an international com-

modity, a fighter who can still carry a pay-per-view telecast, perhaps the only fighter who has some identity in Asia.

As for the WBC's threat to strip Bowe of his title if he doesn't sign a deal within 30 days to fight Lewis first, even that could work to Bowe's advantage.

Newman and Duva know how much money a unification fight would bring. Lewis, staking his own claim to a championship, could command a 50-50 split if he had a bet of his own. The total purse, they reason, would be much higher. Interest would be much higher in late summer than in five months with Lewis still relatively unknown.

An Historic 10th Round

Earlier, William Gildea of *The Washington Post* reported from Las Vegas:

The 25-year-old Bowe reached the top of a long uphill run to glory Friday night when he dethroned Evander Holyfield and took the heavyweight title.

He did what he had said he would in his 32d straight victory: prove that a good big man is better than a good smaller man. Even more, Bowe disproved critics who claimed he lacked the "bent" to become a champion.

Bowe administered a lopsided beating, knocking Holyfield down in the 11th round and taking a unanimous 12-round decision. Two of the judges saw the fight, 117-110, the other, 115-112.

"Whatever Evander Holyfield brought to the ring I was prepared for," Bowe said. "I'm a good inside fighter, pretty good for my size. I showed I had stamina and hand speed. Evander Holyfield was surprised more than anyone."

The 10th round will rank as one of the best in heavyweight boxing history. Bowe unscathed a right uppercut that knocked Holyfield half way across the ring. Then, Bowe pummeled the champion in Holyfield's corner, chasing him to the other side of the ring, all the while inflicting brutal punishment.

Blooded at both of his glazed eyes, Holyfield wobbled on robbery legs and hung on to Bowe. But with about a minute left in the round, Holyfield tore himself free and landed a vicious hook, followed by two right hands that shocked Bowe. At the bell, the crowd of 18,500 at the Thomas and Mack Center sear up a deafening roar.

In the 11th, Bowe landed two long rights that spun Holyfield into the ropes. He then hit him on the back of his head with yet another right. Finally, Holyfield buckled and slumped to his knees. But quickly, he regained his feet, standing exhausted and gasping for air, his mouthpiece hanging out.

Bowe struck Holyfield with a straight jab, but almost unbelievably, Holyfield lunged forward, not backward, scoring with a left and right and two right upper-

cuts. Bowe retaliated with a hook high on Holyfield's head, but again Holyfield had survived.

It was Bowe's fight virtually from beginning to end. It took him the first round to shake off his jitters and warm up, but all three judges gave him rounds two, three and four.

Holyfield May Retire

It was a little after midnight when Holyfield made it to the post-fight party, and colorcast rose to their feet to applaud him for the courage he had shown in the first defeat of his professional career. The *New York Times* reported:

"I gave everybody what they wanted this fight," said Holyfield, who was wearing sunglasses to conceal his bruised eye. "I did my very best. I take my loss off to Riddick Bowe. He best me at my best."

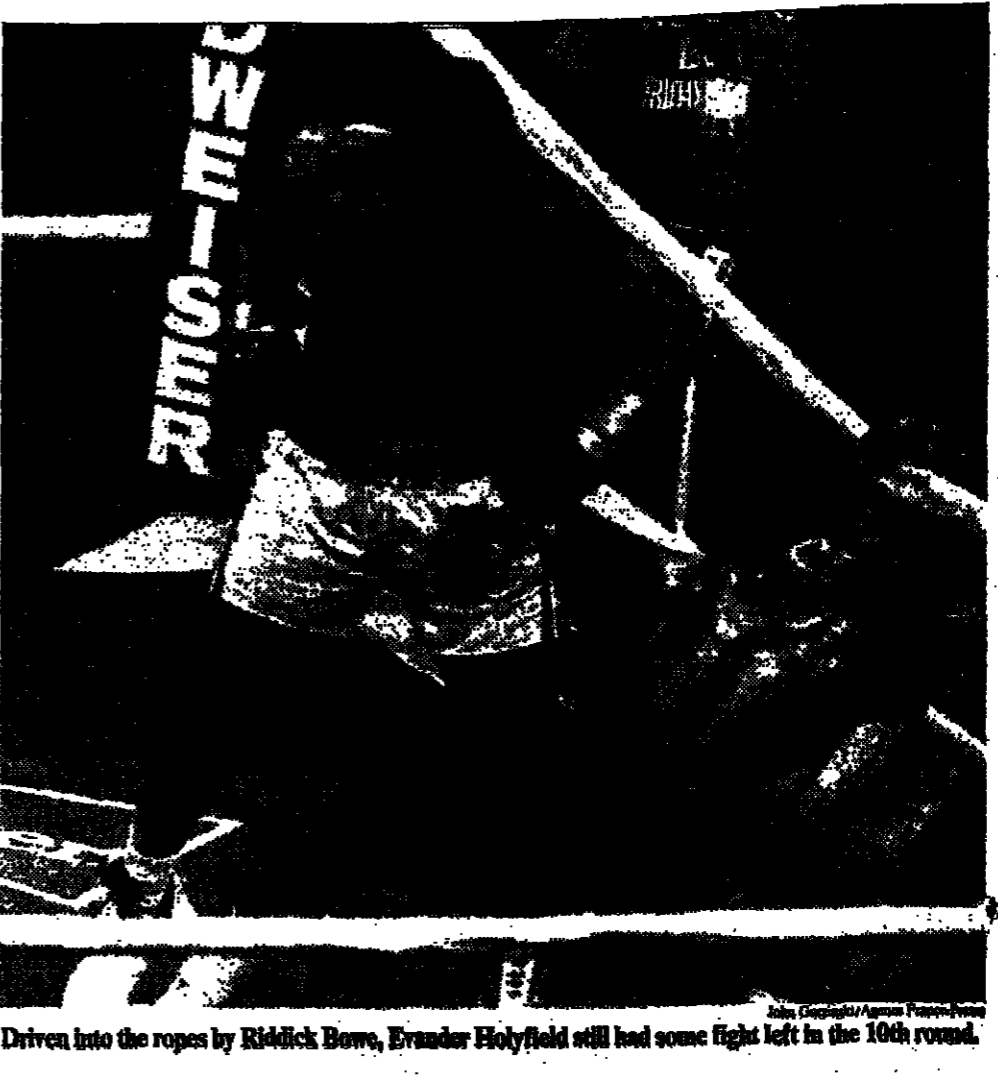
It was quintessential Holyfield: a touch of class on a hard and disappointing night.

Earlier, at the post-fight news conference, he was asked whether he wanted a rematch. "No," he replied. "I think I'm finished."

But Holyfield's manager, Shelly Finkel, said that suggestions Holyfield would retire were premature.

Finkel said Holyfield, who had six stitches for the cut in the corner of his left eye after the bout, would relax for a while before deciding his future.

"He told me, 'Let me have some time to think things over,'" Finkel said.



Driven into the ropes by Riddick Bowe, Evander Holyfield still had some fight left in the 10th round.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		
New York	41	68
Orlando	37	60
New Jersey	33	52
Seattle	32	52
Philadelphia	28	49
Washington	14	30

WESTERN CONFERENCE		
Utah	32	50
Houston	27	46
Dallas	23	39
Denver	22	38
San Antonio	20	32

FRIDAY'S RESULTS		
Charlotte	91	89
Portland	103	97
Phoenix	101	98
San Antonio	101	98
Seattle	101	98
Utah	101	98

SATURDAY'S RESULTS		
New York	91	89
Orlando	91	89
Phoenix	91	89
San Antonio	91	89
Seattle	91	89
Utah	91	89

FRIDAY'S RESULTS		
Charlotte	91	89
Portland	103	97
Phoenix	101	98
San Antonio	101	98
Seattle	101	98
Utah	101	98

SATURDAY'S RESULTS		
New York	91	89
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Utah	91	89

SATURDAY'S RESULTS		
New York	91	89
Orlando	91	89
Phoenix	91	89
San Antonio	91	89
Seattle	91	89
Utah	91	89

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

EAST		
Army	21	14
Colgate	21	14
Cornell	21	14
Dartmouth	21	14
Harvard	21	14
Yale	21	14

WEST		
Stanford	21	14
UCLA	21	14
USC	21	14
Washington	21	14
Wisconsin	21	14

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE		
Pittsburgh	18	28
New York	17	27
Philadelphia	16	26
Washington	15	25
Calgary	14	24

ADAMS DIVISION		
Montreal	12	22
Quebec	11	21
St. Louis	10	20
St. Paul	9	19
Chicago	8	18

NORTH DIVISION		
Detroit	10	20
Toronto	9	19
Winnipeg	8	18
Minnesota	7	17
Colorado	6	16

SOCCER

Major College Scores

EAST		
Harvard	21	14
Yale	21	14
Cornell	21	14
Dartmouth	21	14
Stanford	21	14

WEST		
Stanford	21	14
UCLA	21	14
USC	21	14
Washington	21	14
Wisconsin	21	14

WEST		
Stanford	21	14
UCLA	21	14
USC	21	14
Washington	21	14
Wisconsin	21	14

COMICS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"KID GLOVES? AREN'T YOU KINDA OLD FOR KID GLOVES?"

PEANUTS



"LET'S HAVE A LITTLE TEST. TELL ME WHAT YOU SEE... FINGERS!"

CALVIN AND HOBBES

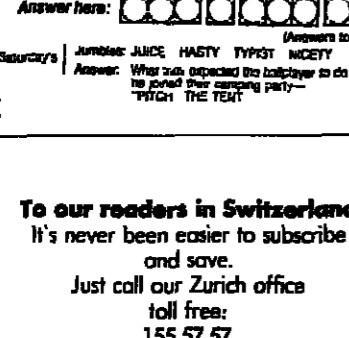


"MEETING SMILE AFTER SMILE... IN THE AIR THERE'S A FEELING OF CHRISTMAS!"

JUMBLE

FLAIN	FLAIN
SUMIN	SUMIN
BLMAC	BLMAC
TOWPUN	TOWPUN

BETLE BAILEY



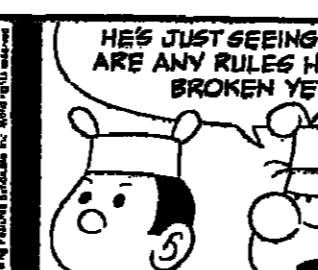
"HEY! THAT'S A GOOD SIGN, BEETLE'S READING ARMY REGULATIONS!"

BLONDIE



"WHAT'S THAT BIG BOW FOR, HARGOLD?"

REX MORGAN



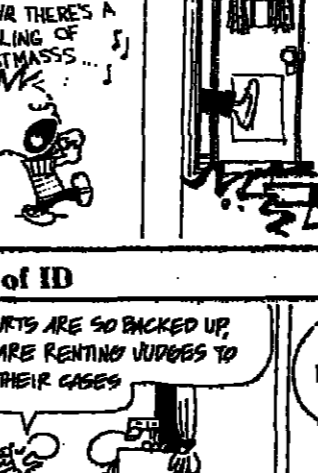
"WHEN EVAN TELLS ME THAT HE'S SELLING THE HOUSE... MOVING TO TAHITI WITH NELL... TRY TO CONVINCE HIM NOT TO GO!"

WIZARD OF ID



"THE COURTS ARE SO BACKED UP, PEOPLE ARE RENTING RUBBERS TO HEAR THEIR CASES!"

GARFIELD



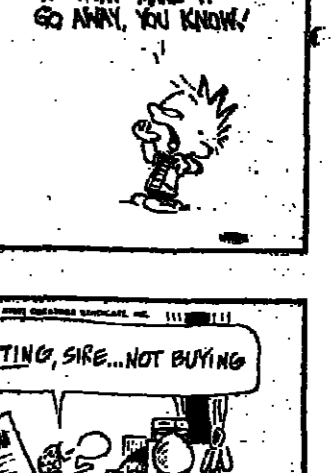
"I KNOW, GARFIELD. THE MORE ZIPPERS A MAN HAS, THE MORE MACHO HE IS!"

DOONESBURY



"FORGET IT, HARRIS. NO ONE'S TRYING TO RESIGN FROM THE COMPANY!"

GARFIELD



"TAKE A GANDER AT THIS OFFER. IT HAS SIX ZIPPERS!"

MONDAY SPORTS FOOTBALL

Coming Up Roses: Michigan Plays Safe To Tie Illini, 22-22

The Associated Press Michigan had a choice — play for a tie and go to the Rose Bowl or play for a victory and retain an outside shot at the national championship.

The Wolverines played for the Rose Bowl. Peter Elezovic kicked a 39-yard field goal with 16 seconds left Saturday to give No. 3 Michigan a 22-22 tie with Illinois and the Big Ten championship.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Gary Moeller, who admitted that he made up his mind on Friday to play for a tie if necessary. Moeller was booed by the home crowd as he overruled the objections of his quarterback, Elvis Grbac, and sent the field-goal unit onto the field on a fourth-and-15 play.

"I didn't want to risk the Rose Bowl by throwing an interception," he said. The Wolverines (8-0-2, 6-0-1), who will face Washington in Pasadena for the third straight year, had 10 fumbles and six turnovers. Illinois dropped to 5-4-1, 3-3-1.

No. 1 Miami 48, Temple 8: Miami's seniors improved their four-year record to 42-3 — and 25-0 in the Orange Bowl — in leading the Hurricanes to their 27th straight victory. Gino Torretta passed for 221 yards and two touchdowns as Miami (9-0) registered its second shutout of the year. Temple is 1-9.

No. 2 Alabama 36, Mississippi State 21: The Crimson Tide rallied with 10 points in the fourth quarter to survive a scare in Starkville, Mississippi. It was the 20th consecutive victory for Alabama (10-0, 7-0), which clinched a spot in the first Southeastern Conference championship. Mississippi State (7-3, 4-3), which trailed by 21-0 at halftime, rallied to take a 21-20 lead into the fourth quarter, but was hurt by three late turnovers.

No. 5 Florida St. 78, Tulane 7: Charlie Ward threw four touchdown passes before halftime as the Seminoles (9-1) opened a 56-7 lead and then kept going on against the Green Wave (2-8) in Tallahassee. Florida Ward completed 18 of 27 for 220 yards. He has passed for 2,316 yards and 21 touchdowns this season and has rushed for 434 yards.

No. 6 Washington 45, Oregon St. 16: In Seattle, the Huskies made it

back into the Rose Bowl as Mark Brunell ran for two touchdowns and passed for two in Washington's biggest offensive output this season. The Huskies (9-1, 6-1 Pac-10) clinched the berth when Arizona and Washington State lost. Oregon State fell to 1-8-1, 0-6-1.

Iowa St. 19, No. 7 Nebraska 16: Nebraska, the hottest team in the country the two previous weeks, was stunned in Ames, Iowa, where the Cyclones (4-6, 2-4) used a brilliant defensive effort to shut down the nation's leading rushing and scoring team. Nebraska (7-2, 4-1 Big Eight) can still get an Orange Bowl bid with victories over Oklahoma and Kansas State. Nebraska had been averaging 43 points a game.

No. 8 Notre Dame 17, No. 22 Penn St. 16: In South Bend, Indiana, Rick Mirer threw a fourth-down scoring pass to Jerome Bettis with 20 seconds left, then scrambled to hit Reggie Parokis on a 2-point conversion pass to give the Irish (8-1-1) the victory. The Nittany Lions (6-4) took a 16-9 lead on Brian O'Neal's 13-yard scoring run with 4:25 left in the game.

No. 18 Southern Cal. 14, No. 9 Arizona 7: In Los Angeles, the Southern Cal quarterback, Rob Johnson, scored on a 3-yard pass from Dean Strother, a tailback, in the fourth quarter as the Trojans (6-2-1, 5-2 Pac-10) ended a five-game winning streak for Arizona (6-3-1, 4-2-1), which upset Washington last week.

No. 10 Syracuse 27, No. 17 Boston Col. 10: In Boston, Marvin Graves scored twice, and the Orangemen held the Eagles' rushing game to half its average output. The victory moved Syracuse (9-1), which plays host to Miami next week, closer to a New Year's Day bowl game. Boston College (7-2-1), is headed to the Hall of Fame Bowl.

No. 11 Florida 34, South Carolina 9: The Gators (7-2, 5-2) moved within one victory of clinching a berth in the SEC championship game by squeaking past the Gamecocks (4-4, 3-5) in Gainesville, Florida. The winners were held scoreless in the first half for the first time in 30 games.

No. 12 Georgia 14, Auburn 18: Auburn's James Bostic was stopped at the goal line and time ran out before the Tigers (5-4-1, 2-4-1 SEC) could get off another play at home. Garrison Hearst scored two touchdowns for Georgia (8-2, 6-2).

No. 13 Colorado 25, No. 20 Kansas 18: James Ehlis' 5-yard touchdown run with 2:49 left capped a 42-yard drive that got the Buffaloes (8-1-1, 4-1-1 Big Eight) past the Jayhawks (7-3, 4-2) in Lawrence, Kansas. Colorado can get into the Orange Bowl if Nebraska loses again. Kansas may be headed to the Aloha Bowl.

No. 14 North Carolina St. 45, Duke 27: In Raleigh, North Carolina, the Wolfpack (8-2-1, 5-2) clinched at least a tie for second in the Atlantic Coast Conference in front of scouts from the Blockbuster, Fiesta, Gator and Peach Bowls. Anthony Barbour became the fifth NCSU player to rush for more than 1,000 yards. Duke (2-8, 0-7) had six turnovers.

No. 15 Stanford 40, No. 21 Washington St. 3: The visiting Cougars (7-3, 4-3 Pac-10) were handed their worst loss of the year and were knocked out of the Rose Bowl race. Glyn Milburn ran for two touchdowns and caught a pass for another score and Steve Stanstrom threw for two touchdowns as Stanford (8-3, 5-2) stayed in the hunt for a bowl bid.

No. 19 Ohio St. 27, Indiana 18: In Bloomington, Indiana, Robert Smith rushed for a career-high 175 yards and scored two touchdowns in the third quarter as the Buckeyes (8-2, 5-2 Big Ten) apparently are headed to the Citrus Bowl. Indiana fell to 5-5, 3-4.

No. 23 Tennessee 26, Memphis 21: In Memphis, Tennessee, the Volunteers (6-3) held Memphis State (5-5) to minus-1 yard rushing the day after Johnny Majors announced his resignation as the Tennessee coach.

San Diego St. 52, No. 24 Hawaii 24: Marshall Faulk jumped back into the forefront of the Heisman race with 300 yards rushing and four touchdowns. Visiting Hawaii (7-2, 5-2 WAC) can earn a Holiday Bowl berth only if it beats Wyoming and the Aztecs (5-3-1, 5-2) lose to Fresno next week.



An Illinois player hugged the referee after his team made it 22-19 against Michigan with 2:26 to play.

Packers Upset the Eagles On a Day of Fumbles

The Associated Press Chris Jacke kicked two field goals in the final 90 seconds Sunday, the last as time ran out, to give the Green Bay Packers a 27-24 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Jacke tied the game with 1:30 to play with a 31-yard kick and then, after Philadelphia running back Herschel Walker fumbled the ball away as the Eagles were trying to run on the clock, Jacke kicked a 41-yarder for the win.

Philadelphia lost for the fourth time in six weeks and fell to 6-4 while Green Bay advanced to 4-6. The two field goals spoiled a rally by the Eagles that brought them back from a 14-3 halftime deficit.

Green Bay had built its lead on a second-quarter touchdown pass of 5 yards from Brett Favre to Sterling Sharp and a 2-yard scoring run by Vince Workman.

The Eagles' only points in the first half came on a 34-yard field goal by Roger Ruzek. But they cut the deficit to four points in the third quarter on a 17-yard touchdown run by Heath Sherman, only to have the Packers again go in front by 11 on a 3-yard throw from Favre to Darrell Thompson early in the final period.

Philadelphia then scored twice in the space of five minutes to take the lead. Sherman caught a swing pass from Randall Cunningham and turned it into a 75-yard touchdown play and Walker scored on a 3-yard run with 5:45 to go at the end of a drive that featured 83 yards worth of pass interference penalties against the Packers.

That set up Jacke's late heroics, helped along by Walker's fumble. After Jacke's game-tying field goal, Philadelphia took over at its 10-yard line with less than a minute remaining. The Eagles were content to run out the clock and try to win the game in overtime with Walker carrying the ball on first down for 9 yards.

But on second down he was stripped of the ball and linebacker Johnny Holland fell on it at the

Philadelphia 20. Two plays later Jacke was called on to kick the winning field goal.

Chargers 14, Browns 13: San Diego's conference-leading defense atoned for surrendering a 99-yard drive by jarring the ball loose from Eric Metcalf in the closing seconds as San Diego triumphed in Cleveland.

San Diego (5-5) took the lead on Stan Humphries' second touchdown pass, a 45-yarder to Anthony Miller with 2:05 left. Miller, who had his fourth 100-yard receiving day in six games, slipped between Frank Miffmield and Eric Turner but had to slow down to catch the ball in the end zone.

Mike Tomczak, however, was manuevering the Browns (5-5) into

NFL ROUNDUP

field-goal range when Metcalf was sandwiched by Gill Byrd and Darren Carrington on a 13-yard reception past midfield. The ball popped loose, and safety Stanley Richard recovered at the Chargers' 38-yard line with 52 seconds left.

Cleveland got the ball back once more but was unable to threaten. Falcons 20, Cardinals 17: In Atlanta, the Falcons came up with four turnovers, two inside their 10, and blocked two field goals for a 20-17 victory on Norm Johnson's 35-yard field goal with 50 seconds to play.

The Falcons (4-6) drove 48 yards in nine plays behind Wade Wilson, who came in for Billy Joe Tolliver on the final series. That was after Tolliver had given up an interception for a touchdown and lost a fumble at the Atlanta 29, one that the Cardinals could not turn into the go-ahead points.

The loss snapped a two-game winning streak for Phoenix (3-7). Steelers 17, Lions 14: Bobby Brister, playing for the first time all season, threw a 1-yard touchdown pass after Detroit's fifth and mostly costly turnover, as the Steelers rallied to win in Pittsburgh. Barry Foster became the first

NFL running back to gain 1,000 yards this season with 1,048 and tied a team single-season record with his seventh 100-yard game, but he was nearly upstaged by All-Pro Barry Sanders, whose 1-yard run gave the Lions a 14-10 lead in the fourth quarter.

The Lions (2-8), in a game emblematic of their awful season, did not have enough time or enough offense to get the job done. They wasted Sanders' 42-yard run to a first down at the Steelers 2 later in the fourth quarter by fumbling the ball away, then lost the lead — and the game — when cornerback Rod Woodson recovered quarterback Erik Kramer's fumble at the Lions 3 with 3:33 to play.

Foster, who carried 25 times for 106 yards, ran for 2 yards before Brister — who came in the previous series when Neil O'Donnell pulled a hamstring — hit a wide-open Tim Jordan on a play-action fake in which nearly the entire Detroit defense keyed on Foster.

Patriots 37, Colts 34, OT: In Indianapolis, Charlie Baumann broke the fifth tie in the game with an 18-yard field goal in overtime, and Scott Zolak helped lift New England to its first victory of the season in his first NFL start.

The Patriots had tied Indianapolis, 34-34, on Baumann's 44-yard field goal at the end of regulation. The Patriots (1-9) took advantage of three interceptions off Indianapolis (4-6).

The first two interceptions off Colts quarterback Jeff George were returned for touchdowns, and the third, by Jerome Henderson on the opening drive of overtime, set up the winning field goal.

Two runs by Jon Vaughn and a 24-yard pass from Zolak to Vaughn took New England to the Indianapolis 1, and Baumann ended the game 3:15 into the extra period.

Jets 17, Bengals 14: Without two of their offensive stars, the New York Jets tussled to their defense in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and it turned back the Cincinnati Bengals — barely.

The Jets played without running back Blair Thomas, who has a groin injury, and receiver Al Toon, who was out with a concussion. But their defense made those absences almost inconsequential, giving coach Bruce Cunitz a victory over the team for which he once played and coached.

In the final period, the Bengals — sparked by the insertion of Derrick Fenner into the backfield and using the no-huddle attack for the first time in three weeks — rallied. The Bengals covered 64 yards in nine plays to Fenner's 5-yard touchdown run, making it 17-7. They were helped by Eric McMillan's 22-yard interception penalty.

Fenner then gained all 44 yards, including a 17-yard TD run with 5:21 to go, to make it 17-14. Cincinnati got the ball on a poorly thrown pass by Browning Nangle that Darryl Williams picked off.

Chiefs 35, Redskins 16: Dave Krieg broke out of a two-week slump by passing for 304 yards, more than 100 yards greater than his combined total in his previous two games, and Kansas City posted a 28-0 halftime lead over the injury-wedged Washington Redskins in Kansas City, Missouri.

Tim Barnett, who has been slowed by injury, caught six passes for 148 yards and two touchdowns. He beat A. J. Johnson on a 35-yard touchdown play late in the fourth period to thwart a Redskins rally.

Harvey Williams, who has been slowed all year by various injuries, rushed 19 times for 88 key yards in the second half when Krieg's passing touch again deserted him. Both teams are now 6-4.

Oilers 17, Vikings 13: In Minneapolis, Warren Moon was knocked out for the third straight game, but not before his 5-yard scramble set up Lorenzo White's 1-yard touchdown run with 48 seconds left as Houston (6-4) availed its first three-game losing streak in six years.

Trailing 13-10 with 7:33 to play, Houston had the ball on its own 20. Moon guided the Oilers to the Minnesota 21 before being forced out with an injured shoulder, and replacement Cody Carlson directed them the rest of the way.

Montana Is Back Throwing, Looking Good, but for Whom?

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service NEW YORK — After a week of throwing in virtual secrecy, surprising the San Francisco 49ers, Joe Montana has started working out under the gaze of trainers and football people.

Officially, Montana — who underwent elbow surgery 13 months ago, then suffered complications — is still on injured reserve.

He is not permitted by league rules to practice with the team. So the most celebrated quarterback of recent years works out in a back lot.

Los Angeles Rams in Anaheim, California, next Sunday.

As a veteran coming off injured reserve, Montana would be permitted to join the five-man practice squad, which would then permit him to work with his teammates.

Joe knows the team is doing well," Policy said. "It's been a difficult situation. But Joe has not taken a stand with us that the moment he's ready, he should be the starter."

Montana has been throwing 70 to 80 passes a day. He has said he does not see himself as a backup quarterback.

Montana has been throwing 70 to 80 passes a day. He has said he does not see himself as a backup quarterback.

"No matter what," said Policy, seeming to imply that Young would not be unseated this year, "we're going to be more than fair and honorable with Joe in the future."

Search Is On for Yachtsman Missing in Atlantic

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service NEW YORK — One of the world's most experienced long-distance sailors, Mike Plant, is missing at sea, and the American's unintentional failure to register his boat's emergency tracking equipment appears to have seriously jeopardized his chances of being rescued in the Atlantic Ocean.

Canadian officials were able to identify Plant as the sender of the message Thursday night because several of the sailor's friends, concerned about his continued delay, had tracked down the radio beacon's identification number from the store where Plant had purchased it.

Plant's signal has not been heard since Oct. 27, despite a federal requirement that radio beacons must be able to continue transmitting for 48 hours, even floating in subzero water.

through the area at the time Plant's beacon was triggered.

After Plant left New York on his 3,200-mile trans-Atlantic voyage, he reported by radio to friends and family that things were going well.

information, they found out that Plant had failed to register his radio beacon with the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in Washington.

The federal agency monitors the beacon signaling system, and the process of registering a beacon includes filling out and sending in a form, much as one would a warranty card for a stereo. Without this data, the Canadian Coast Guard had no way of knowing that the distress call it received was from Plant's boat.

Neither the Coast Guard nor other federal officials are willing to estimate how much trans-Atlantic boat traffic there is, but involvement with distance sailing as a recreational adventure and competitive challenge appears to have increased with the growing availability of sophisticated electronic navigational tools.

For Plant, 41, a yachtsman from Jamestown, Rhode Island, who has circumnavigated the globe alone three times before, his voyage across the Atlantic, to Les Sables d'Olonne, France, should have been little more than a skip across a pond. But as of Sunday, he was late by 15 days.

"There are only two things that could have happened," Coast Guard Chief Petty Officer Alan Burd said. "Either Plant knocked it off the wall in his boat accidentally, and then put it back, or the vessel sank."

It was Stevens and a few more of Plant's supporters who refused to believe that all was well for him. In searching for more

Every marina along the East Coast has boats leaving from it every day," the Coast Guard's Burd said of trans-oceanic voyages. "There's no way of tracking where they go."

Plant had apparently triggered an emergency position-indicating radio beacon he was carrying on board Coyote in case of trouble. Activation of the device released a coded message to the nearest satellite.

The Canadian Coast Guard picked up the message Oct. 27, but because Plant had not registered his radio beacon, the Canadian Coast Guard had the device's identification number but not the name of the sender. In addition, Canadian officials told U.S. Coast Guard officials, the message was too weak for a location to be deciphered.

The weather in the search area was clear, with 20-knot winds. But Ken Campbell, a meteorologist with Weather Services Corp. of Bedford, Massachusetts, said Friday that it appeared a cold weather front with winds of 30 knots and higher had passed

To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday in the International Herald Tribune under the International Recruitment Feature

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 4) ESCORTS & GUIDES APOLLO ESCORT SERVICE London • Home, 24 hours. Credit Cards Accepted. Tel: 01 840 4392

LANGUAGE

The Growing Down of the Deficit

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — During the late political im-

Nancy Reagan's friend Peter Hummford takes no position on the who/whom controversy, but points out that Mrs. Reagan did not listen to the speech from a convention box and doubts the accuracy of my report.

Some spooky character answering a query about the theft of communication encoders and keys from the Department of Justice dumped a bunch of secret memos on my desk. I will mime the dump for news in another space, but cannot resist reporting immediately on the language of security bureaucrats.

Describing an inventory check, the man from DOJ COMSEC Central Office of Record writes "all items were physically sighted." Presumably this means the items themselves — not pictures or descriptions or computer simulations — were seen by the investigator's human eye.

The destruction of superceded key is accorded high priority with NSA, the security official notes strictly. (NSA stands for National Security Agency, nicknamed No Such Agency.) Key is, I assume, code material; superceded key must be "old codes" superceded, or replaced, by new ones. (Comes from the Latin supercedere, literally "to sit on top of.") Thus, if you look at an old code and want to impress your superior about it in a memo, you write you are physically sighting superceded key.

"Custodian failed to destroy over 300 pieces of Top Secret operational and contingency STU-II key material," huffs the investigating officer, using over when he means more than, "within five days of supercession."

Although supercession was in use in 1790 to mean "the act of superceding" it has itself been superceded by the grand superceding. He should have written "within five days of superceding," a supercession, among the Ninth Street cognoscenti, connotes a fun time in the office of the attorney general.

Will the followers of Clinton follow the practice of George McGovern, Richard Nixon or Ronald Reagan? If the first, we will see frequent references to Clintons, modeled on McGovernites.

Another choice would be Clintonians, on the analogy of Nixonians. A third would be Clintonians, originating in Argentina by way of Reaganites.

The only other possibility that comes to mind is Clintones, modeled on Bushies; that won't fly.

International Classified
Appears on Page 4

Modern Times in an Eternal Business

PARIS — If the wait for a Paris bus can sometimes seem very long, advertising posters on the sides of bus shelters have been reminding us how long can be. Like eternity, for example.

The posters advertise funerals. Not that blatantly, of course: They start with a quotation from a satisfied customer ("respect and dignity," "one needs help that day") and end with a toll-free telephone number.

MARY BLUME
day") and end with a toll-free telephone number. The text is shaped like a headstone and at the bottom a white bird flies into the pasted hereafter: the logo of Pompes Funèbres Générales, the market leader in France and second largest in the world.

PFG will follow its weekend poster campaign, which ended on Armistice Day, with another this spring, November, beginning with All Saints' Day on which graves throughout France are laden with sturdy chrysanthemums and a dull month lacking the snap and crackle of late autumn in the United States, is not only a seasonally appropriate choice but an essential one since the French parliament will soon debate a new law reforming the funeral industry.

With the separation of church and state, in 1904 funerals went under the control of municipalities. Villages operate on a catch-as-catch-can basis, metropolises such as Paris have a municipal funeral service through which local undertakers must contract, and some 4,500 cities and towns with a population totaling 22 million have chosen gestion déléguée, or a concession system whereby a single undertaker has the local monopoly through which rival firms must operate.

It is a system that has given rise to kickbacks, well-publicized scandals and an image that, according to the eminently respectable PFG, has damaged the entire industry. The new law will replace municipal authority with that of the prefecture, will phase out gestion déléguée and will presumably regulate the activities of such an entrepreneur as Michel Leclerc, who runs an indiscreetly successful franchise operation featuring cut-rate "supermarket" prices and ads with an angel trumpeting "Adieu to the hell of monopolies."

PFG, which holds the concession for 2,000 towns, expresses no grief at the thought of losing its monopolies with the new law, reckoning that it is more important to restrain people like Leclerc. Anyway, having a monopoly means paying a fee to the town for the upkeep of its cemeteries and burying its paupers free of charge. As unemployment in cities rises, so does the number of paupers' funerals.

"We are ready to evolve, we are fully prepared," says PFG's spokeswoman, Cécile Pesquidoux.



Some examples of Pompes Funèbres Générales' recent, and discreet, poster campaign on the sides of bus shelters.

Founded in 1858 and boasting an annual turnover of 2.7 billion francs (\$500 million), PFG has applied modern rationalization and market studies to increase income, which is expected, because of people like Leclerc, to show a decrease in 1992.

PFG's pallbearers now wear well-cut midnight blue uniforms, tested before a consumer panel, and while traffic congestion inhibits the progress of the stately cortege of olden times, they have found a horse-drawn hearse in Nice, which is available on demand. The average price of a PFG funeral, says Pesquidoux, is 8,000 to 10,000 francs without tombstones.

Through OGF, the holding company that controls a majority of PFG shares, the company offers engineering and architectural advice to municipalities on the design and upkeep of cemeteries, funerary street furniture and monuments, emergency arrangements in the case of train or airplane crashes, and the construction of crematoriums.

After a slow start, cremation is catching on in France. "Ashes to ashes," PFG quotes in a promotion brochure advancing philosophical, ecological and hygienic arguments for cremation and offering a full-

color double-page spread of suitable urns in the shape of a book, what seems to be an ice bucket, and a music, or perhaps a cigar, box.

The company also has a Service Morphée, named after the god of sleep, whereby the loved one's ashes are scattered according to choice and a handsome certificate is issued indicating the site.

While life expectancy rose in France in the early 1980s, it has now stabilized and an average one inhabitant of France out of five dies each year. PFG and its affiliates control 40 percent of the market, but the company's studies show that it is a market that is changing, with more people willing to buy prepaid funerals, greater interest in personalized burial services and a growing yearning for cemeteries that are beautiful and countifid.

Since 70 percent of the French no longer die at home, PFG is developing its funeral home sector in discreet imitation of the American model.

"Over the past year we have got in a team of architects and designers," Pesquidoux says. The parlors are decorated in warm-toned wood with a fountain to sym-

bolize life and a sliding door to screen off the coffin when the family wishes. "They are comfortable in the American style, but not too comfortable because, after all, this isn't a leisure area," Pesquidoux says.

The funeral industry is sufficiently enticing on the financial level for the powerful Lyonnaise des Eaux to have taken a majority share of PFG, via its OGF holding company, in 1979. When the water industry in England was privatized by Margaret Thatcher and Lyonnaise des Eaux moved in, some British newspapers saw this as a preliminary to taking over the funeral industry as well.

The company did, in fact, take over two leading British undertakers, representing about 11 percent of the market, in 1989. It also has branches in Gabon and Ivory Coast, in Belgium and Italy, and in 1991 bought the Caslet Palace Company in Singapore.

Not that PFG is about to rest on its laurels, or chrysanthemums. At the company's president, Philippe de Margerie, told the British press when discussing plans for expansion after the takeover, "A company which does not grow is a dead company."

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, listing cities like Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, etc., and their weather conditions.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

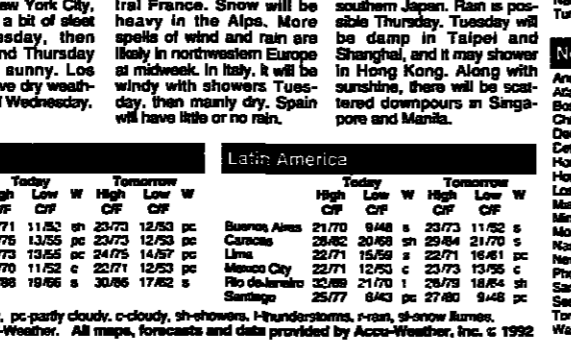


Table with weather forecasts for Asia, listing cities like Bangkok, Beijing, Hong Kong, etc., and their weather conditions.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, listing cities like Algiers, Casablanca, Cape Town, etc., and their weather conditions.

ACROSS

- 1 Thick slice
2 Clothes
3 Container
13 Office work
14 The Tenmaker
15 Mistle
16 Blind purchase
17 Happy look
18 More commonplace
20 Land bordering the Caspian

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Nov. 13.

BOOKS

QUEEN & COUNTRY

By Suzy Menkes. 226 pages. Illustrated. £20. HarperCollins. Reviewed by Roxanne Roberts

SUZY Menkes' "Queen & Country" is the perfect how-to for a weekend with the British royal family. If you're already on the queen's guest list, you undoubtedly know all about that rarefied world of fox hunts, grouse shoots and Fair Isle sweaters.

These, writes Menkes, are the true passions of the Windsors — at least Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Prince Charles and the Queen Mother — and the key to their hearts and souls. Forget diamonds

BOOKS

QUEEN & COUNTRY

and pomp; the queen is happiest at Highgrove, Sandringham and Balmoral surrounded by her beloved horses and dogs.

The queen has passed her passion for the land to her first-born son, who apparently fancies polo, hunting, gardening and painting over everything else — even his wife. "The distance between Charles and Diana," writes Menkes, "stems not and craves from the fact that she does not care for the country pursuits which he and his close friends share." Nor is she alone in that view. When their engagement was first announced, England's foremost fox hunter voiced his concern: "You don't think it will interfere with his hunting, do you?" asked Captain Rennie Wallace.

"Queen & Country," like Men-

BOOKS

QUEEN & COUNTRY

kes' previous books, "The Royal Jewels" and "The Windsor Style," is exhaustively researched and full of quotes from the family and friends. Her other books, however, focused on the more glamorous public side of royal life and, in the case of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, some juicy little tidbits of private gossip. This time, we get wiles, tweeds and headscarves. Royal frump, to be sure, but frump nevertheless. No posh Fergie shots, of course. No gossip.

Monarchs have been shooting and riding and carrying on in the countryside for centuries. Menkes, who is the fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune, brings them up to present wrapped in royal political correctness. Elizabeth is a "green" queen, Philip an environmentalist going back years,

Charles an organic farmer. Of course, it's easier to farm organically when 20 tons of free horse manure are delivered weekly from the royal stables. But their concern and love for the land seems genuine enough.

Menkes lets the royals off with a tiny slap of the hand when they discuss their sports. It's difficult to believe their professed commitment to wildlife preservation while reading of their obvious delight in hunting and shooting. Charles once bagged 500 pheasants in one day. His concession to fox-hunt protesters is a dark blue hunting jacket: "Smart," writes Menkes, "but more discreet than the red coat for a sport that is increasingly controversial." But this is less social history and more a coffee table book. There are 35 pictures of the royals and horses, 25 with the royals and dogs, and a

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF you have two aces and your opponents change into a slam, it is time to beware. Unless they are starry-eyed optimists, one of them surely has a void, and one of the aces is due to be ruffed. Besides, an ace lead will frequently establish an important trick for the declarer.

As an example, consider the diagrammed deal, played in December at the Town Club, 9 East 86th Street in Manhattan. Sitting South was Mabel Frey of Manhattan who bears a famous name. Her husband, Richard Frey, who died in 1988, was one of the great players-writers in the game's early years.

South opened one no-trump, and bid four hearts in her next turn, recognizing that her partner's three diamond cue-bid asked for a major.

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West raised clubs to the five level, and North took a shot at six hearts.

Now West had to make the crucial lead. He tried the club ace, and after inspecting the dummy South uttered a word of thanks under her breath. She ruffed in the dummy, cashed the heart ace hopefully, and saw the king appear. Now she claimed the slam, announcing that she would throw a diamond from dummy on the king club.

The defense now thought it over. They discovered that a lead of the ace of aces of diamonds would have been equally fatal. The slam would have failed if West had led a spade or even the heart king. And even a small club would have given the defense a chance. South would probably have ruffed in the dummy and eventually lost two diamond tricks.

Bridge bidding chart showing North and South hands and the bidding sequence.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service. Features a globe and the text 'Speed up the approval process.' Includes a table of international access numbers for various countries.

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